

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 93, Vol. IV.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 10, 1844.

[SIXPENCE.]

## BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.



BEFORE we proceed to consider the nature and tendency of the various measures which have been already suggested and discussed in various quarters for the redress of the admitted evils that oppress the empire, we must again refer to the hopes and promises held out by Ministers, as evinced in the Queen's Speech, which the country has now had a full week to consider. It must be admitted that it was a speech of more determination and purpose than it has usually been the custom of Ministers to ask their Sovereign to deliver from the throne. We are quite ready to admit that much of it was vague and meaningless—that some of its features were clothed in the proverbial inanity of royal speeches—that it partook of the character of mere truism which has marked all the oratory of its class; but we nevertheless find, in one or two episodal paragraphs, the proclamation of defined intention—the distinct enunciation of purposes most important to the general welfare and prosperity of the people. It is strongly to be remembered, also, that her Majesty laid unusual stress upon those declaratory passages—enduing them with an eloquence very beautiful and impressive, and producing a strong feeling upon her listeners that her heart entered with sincerity into the spirit which her voice was interpreting to the land she rules.

One among the topics we allude to is the fair revival of trade and manufacture—a source of many blessings and much congratulation—and greatly tending to prevent the two sad social evils of depression among the comparatively wealthy, and destitution with the really poor. It is a pleasure to reflect upon the intimate connexion which exists between the prosperity of the employer and the comfort and happiness of the employed. But the two emphatic suggestions of the speech, which touch both commerce and policy, are those relating to the revision of the Bank Charter, and the adoption of a course of conciliation and redress towards Ireland, which every frank and cordial heart will most honestly approve. We leave the watching of the Bank Charter question to those vigilant minds which guard our commerce with a tenderness proportioned to its greatness, and a vigour commensurate with its extent—a jealousy moreover which springs out of its character, and an integrity that is part of its principle; and whatever may be the result of discussions in Parliament upon the subject, we feel sure that the acute sense and spirit of English merchants will put the monetary interests of their country in a significant and proper light. The observation of Sir Robert Peel, however, the other night, in reply to Mr. Williams, holds out no prospect of any change on this question at present. Alas, if it were in the nature of human generosity that all other interests were as well protected and preserved—that the poor could be as much honoured in their humble feeling as the rich—that the Workhouse could be as well guarded as the Bank—the honour and happiness of England would be grandly increased, and her legislators rewarded, not only with the fame of honesty, but with the better and more beautiful tribute of a people's love.

We turn, then, next to Ireland—and we do think that it is greatly creditable to Ministers—although only a part of the duty which so many Governments have neglected—that they should, at this peculiar and momentous crisis, have got their Sovereign to declare the earnestness of her sympathy with that unhappy land. It is important also that a voice from the throne should have declared the inviolability of the Union; that England will not let Ireland fall from her, or permit any strength of agitation or plausibility of patriotism to sever an embrace at once ardent and endearing—affectionate and firm. But useful and composing as is the effect of that express determination, it falls far short of—while it enhances—the value of the declared intention to give Ireland a better boon than Repeal—a stronger justice than separation. The extension of the franchise; the enquiry into the law

of registration; the commission to report upon the relations between landlord and tenant, with a view to conciliate and to amend them; the encouragement of measures tending “to improve the social condition” of the people—are all boons, which, if they ought long since to have been granted, are surely not the less acceptable on that account. We know that *bis dat qui cito dat*—but the axiom is intended to set up cheerfulness against reluctance in the bestowal of a gift; and if what England awards to Ireland be awarded in a cheerful spirit, it must not be depreciated on account of the delay.

But while saying thus much, and praising the Irish passages in the Royal Speech—and confessing them to be of deep moment—we are not prepared to hide all our disappointments, that they were not more both in number and in strength. We look with an unspeakable regret upon the omission of the Poor-law from the Speech. One word of royal sympathy would have aroused the heart of Parliament, and fettered it to the truth—on this momentous question—a question so deeply momentous to England and Ireland both. How many prayers would have blessed the beautiful utterance of that royal oration, had it contained this one cry of pity for the poor? And, furthermore, so far as Ireland only is concerned, if attention had been directed to the bitter religious differences among the people—differences far

more powerful and prevailing than even their strong political feelings—an amount of good might have been effected, which it is almost impossible to describe. Allay the superstitions—calm the prejudices—soothe the bigotry of religious animosity in Ireland, and you will achieve more happiness for her than by almost any alternative of domestic legislation.

We express no opinion upon the effect of the Speech on the present Corn-law agitation—the League does not want more vigorous opponents or more vigorous support than are engaged for or against it at the present crisis.

In the last paragraph we have an address to Heaven—from the throne mortal and erring, to the unerring throne above—a prayer of a mighty Sovereign to an Almighty God, that he will direct and favour the efforts of the Parliament to promote the welfare of the people. May Parliament act in the spirit of that prayer! May it direct its energies to objects which are as religious in their duty, as imperative in their obligation, as that pious aspiration for the people's good! May the fruits of the Session above all things be bountiful and plentiful for the poor! May charity be more abounding, and political economy less merciless and cold! May Christianity support the fine nature of the ardent politician, and, evoking for all classes the noblest influences, be productive for the community of the noblest results!



COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, DUBLIN.—THE TRAVERSERS ON TRIAL.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, FEB. 6.

## SPAIN.

Notwithstanding the apparent tranquillity of Spain, private letters to the 30th ult. give as certain that in almost every province secret agents, well supplied with money, are endeavouring to get up a *pronunciamento*. Several military and civil chiefs have been applied to, and have promised to act the instant any portion of the army should declare in their favour. To seduce the troops money is lavished in profusion; the chiefs are offered a considerable sum, and all those who enrol under the insurrectionary banner 120 reaux per day. It was expected that several cities would declare their *pronunciamento* before the end of February. The Ministers, aware of every movement of the Progressists, were cajoling the troops, by paying them regularly, and granting promotions to the officers; to raise money, they have entered into a negotiation with a company of French and Spanish capitalists for the advance of 250,000,000 millions of reaux, giving the duties on salt as guarantee; they are also in treaty for a loan with the same parties, to whom they offer 80 per cent.

The suspension of payment of the house of Salamanca and Bursachental had created a great sensation in Madrid. Messrs. Salamanca attribute their misfortunes to the advances they made the Government on the National Property Contract, for 400,000,000 reaux; this is denied by the Government, who state that Messrs. Salamanca only advanced 9,400,000 reaux, and that they are indebted on the salt contract more than 15,000,000. The principal creditors of the house are in London, Havana, Cadiz, Barcelona, Marseilles and Bayonne.

Christina, the Queen Mother, has officially signified her intention to return to Spain by the end of the month. She leaves Paris for Perpignan, from thence to Madrid, by Barcelona and Valencia.

The Infanta Donna Carlotta, the wife of the Infant Don Francisco de Paula, died at Madrid on the 29th of January, of a malignant typhus fever. The Princess, who was born at Naples, on the 24th of October, 1804, is sister to Christina and niece to the Queen of France. After being embalmed and laid in state, she will be buried in the Pantheon of the Escorial. The death of the Princess has caused a great sensation in certain political circles. She was the chief of a party in direct opposition to the Moderates. In private life the Princess possessed few friends, being of a most violent temper and unbounded ambition. The first symptom of the illness of the Princess was a slight eruption on the skin. She was instantly bled, and immediately afterwards the fever became malignant. Such was the rapidity of the disease, that the priest was sent for in haste, and he arrived without the usual escort.

General Shelly, Political Chief of Barcelona, has been appointed Governor of Madrid.

The Government have published a most important decree, revoking the measures of precaution against the clergy, adopted during the civil wars.

## ITALY.

The King of Naples has ordered that the grand Exposition of Italian Industry shall take place on the 30th of May next. The recognition of Queen Isabella of Spain by the King of the Two Sicilies has been officially announced; this happy event was communicated, on the 13th, by the Duke Santa Christina, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to all the members of the diplomatic corps residing in Naples.

It appears that the volcano of Mount Etna is not extinguished: the borders of the crater have become considerably extended. Of the five new craters, two were still smoking; from one of them small flames were to be seen during the night; and from the other thick columns of smoke were emitted.

The sale of the picture-gallery of the late Cardinal Fesch will take place at Rome, on the 25th of March. Many distinguished amateurs, from all parts, have already arrived, and a smart contest may be expected.

## GERMANY.

The Queen of Prussia is declared to be in a state of convalescence. The King of Prussia, accompanied by General Neuman, left Berlin on the 26th January, for Johnshausen, on a hunting excursion. His Majesty passed through Leipzig on the 29th.

Letters from Berlin give a long account of an imposing ceremony which took place on the 22nd, in honour of the 69th birth-day of the celebrated philosopher Schelling. Upwards of 800 students, by permission of the authorities, some with flambeaux, others with musical instruments, marched in order to the house of the philosopher. A deputation of five students presented an address, to which a suitable answer was returned. A serenade was then given, the pieces chosen being chiefly those of Beethoven.

The Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, daughter of King Gustavus IV., and the third wife of the reigning Grand Duke, died in child-birth on the 27th January, aged thirty-six years.

The railroad from Bonn to Cologne is completely finished, and several journeys have been performed by experimental trains. The shares in the Rhenish railway, which suddenly rose to 85, have fallen to 79½.

## FRANCE.

As anticipated, the discussion and vote on the Address have greatly shaken the confidence of the King and the Chambers in the stability of the Guizot Administration; and I should not be at all astonished were the Ministers left in a minority on the question of the "Secret Funds." This much is certain: his Majesty is in daily conference with many influential members of both houses, and the name of M. Molé is frequently heard in the Palace. I would not wish it to be understood that M. Guizot must go out, but that I think his position anything but secure. The resignation of M. Salvandy as Ambassador to the Court of Turin has greatly injured M. Guizot. The King was desirous that M. Salvandy should withdraw his resignation—he consented, but M. Guizot having insisted on his leaving Paris for his post within eight days, he definitively retired, and the next day Count Mortier, his successor, was gazetted. It will be difficult to replace M. Guizot, who, although very unpopular with the mass of the people, is supported by all those truly desirous that the peace of Europe should not be disturbed. Many calumnies having been published by the Opposition press relative to the presence of M. Guizot at Ghent, the *Moniteur* has thought proper to publish the following article:—"Several journals have recently disclosed that M. Guizot, who was Secretary-General of the Interior in 1814 and 1815, had retained this post during the Hundred Days, under the ministry of Gen. Count Carnot, appointed Minister of the Interior by a decree of the 10th of March, 1815; that he had signed the additional act, and that he had been dismissed. One of these journals has invoked the testimony of the *Moniteur*. These assertions are false. M. Guizot had quitted the Ministry of the Interior on the 20th of March, 1815. He was replaced in his functions as Secretary-General by a decree, dated the 23rd of March, which confined them to Baron Basset de Chateaubourg, ex-Prefet. It is not M. François Guizot who is spoken of in the note published by the *Moniteur* of the 14th of May, 1815, but M. J. J. Guizot, Chef de Bureau at that period at the Ministry of the Interior, who was in fact dismissed from his functions in the course of the month of May, 1815."

There is nothing of importance going on in either of the Houses of Parliament: the different committees are examining the Budget. M. Guizot informed one of the committees that a great change was preparing in the Consulate department, and that many changes would be made.

The Opposition press is very angry with Sir Robert Peel, and other members of Parliament, for their praises of M. Guizot and the French alliance; the majority is, however, I feel certain, anxious to preserve the friendship of England.

The naval division at Brest is about to be considerably reduced. Admiral Casey has already lowered his flag.

It is reported to-day that the Count de Paris is rather indisposed. I trust it is not true.

The detached forts, Mont Valerien, Charenton, Afort, Ivry, Romainville, and Nogent, are already garrisoned with troops of the line; the artillery will be mounted next week.

The friend and companion of Napoleon, General Bertrand, died at Chateauroux, on the 31st January, and was buried on the 2nd of February. The whole of the garrison was under arms, and the assemblage of people was so numerous, that the church would not contain them all. The pall was borne by the Prefet of the Department, Generals Guichene and de Rigny, and the Mayor of Chateauroux.

The *Moniteur Parisien* contains the following article:—"The three great lines which have been completed in France, have cost, with their matériel, an average of 360,000 francs (£14,400) per kilometre, that is, 1,440,000 francs a league of four kilometres. The road to Orleans, which is 132 kilometres in length, cost fifty millions of francs, being 370,000 francs per kilometre; that of Rouen, 128 kilometres, cost fifty millions, being 390,000 francs per kilometre; and that of Strasbourg, 140 kilometres, 45 millions, being 320,000 francs per kilometre. This expense, although considerable, is far from equal to that of the three lines in the environs of Paris, viz., the two Versailles roads, and that to Saint Germain, which form together a length of 56 kilometres, and cost 900,000 francs per kilometre, or 3,600,000 francs per league."

A second trial of lighting with an alcoholic mixture is about to be made in the Place du Carrousel du Musée. It is said that this new kind of lighting is about to be applied on a large scale in various quarters of the capital.

Fanny Elssler has written to the *Journal des Débats*, declaring the two letters which appeared in some London periodicals, and purporting to be signed by her and Havannah, to be false, and to have been written either for vile speculation or to turn her into ridicule.

Madame Catalini is not dead. The *Gazette de Florence* says, she is in excellent health.

The Italian Opera had a full house last night for the benefit of Fornasari: the representation was "La Gazza Ladra." Grisi was in good voice. The duet in the second act, sang by Grisi and Brambilla, was greatly applauded and encored. Mademoiselle Brambilla was divine; her voice was clear and melodious, and such was the enthusiasm of the audience, that she was twice called forth. By-the-by, our English fashionable circles seem greatly disappointed at a report that Mademoiselle Brambilla will not appear at the London Italian Opera next season. I trust the rumour is unfounded.

The new ballet, "Les Caprices," will be brought out at the end of the present month. It is said that the managers of Drury-lane Theatre are in treaty with Duprez for May and June next. "Cagliostro," the new opera, in three acts, will be performed for the first time this evening. "La Syrene," "Oreste and Pylade," and "Le Jabot," are in rehearsal.

Talberg is expected next month in Paris. In the month of March we shall have Liszt, Thalberg, Dreychock, and Doehler.

An opera, by Wagner, called "Le Hollandais Errant," was lately brought out at Berlin, under the superintendence of Meyerbeer.

The principal tenor of the Italian Opera at Alexandria (Egypt) has been arrested, and sent to Leghorn. He is accused with meddling in politics.

## SWEDEN.

ALARMING ILLNESS OF THE KING OF SWEDEN.—STOCKHOLM, JAN. 26.—His Majesty the King, who completed to-day his 81st year, has unhappily been attacked with severe illness. The *State Gazette* publishes the following bulletin:—

"JAN. 26, 10 A.M.—The King, who retired to rest yesterday evening without any appearance of indisposition, and slept well during the night, was seized at half-past six this morning with vomiting and determination of blood to the head, which still continues, but appears however to diminish."

The *Aftonblad* adds to a second bulletin that the appearance of improvement was produced by bleeding; that the King had never before consented to be bled but that the physician having now declared that nothing else could save his life, it has been done by order of the Crown Prince. The vomiting was a spitting of blood. The blood from the arm had no unfavourable appearance, and the patient fell into a state of lethargy. Between ten and eleven in the forenoon he asked for coffee, and drank some, then vomited again and went to sleep. Between twelve and one he drank a glass of water, which he took from the hand of an attendant. A great number of officers of state, and persons of distinction, have been to the palace to make inquiries. A supper at the Crown Prince's, and a *fete* intended to be given by the Queen, are deferred.

## AMERICA.

The Philadelphia packet ship *Susquehanna*, Captain Meircken, arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, after a very quick voyage from that port. She left the city of Philadelphia on the 15th, and brings papers of that date; and the mouths of the Delaware on the 18th ult., being thus only nineteen days from the latter reckoning.

The cotton market of the 13th, at New York, was brisk: the sales upwards of 5000, with a still upward tendency; in other articles and in the prices of stocks there is no change.

There had been received from St. Louis accounts of a most terrible steam-boat accident (to the Shepherdes) which ninety or a hundred persons had lost their lives. The vessel plied between Cincinnati and St. Louis, and was on her way to the latter port on the night of the 4th ult., when, at eleven o'clock, and within three miles of St. Louis, she struck on a snag (sunken tree under water); the concussion was very severe, and tore up several of her planks. The passengers had mostly retired to bed, and the vessel filled so rapidly from the extensive injury she had sustained, that they had not time to dress themselves—the engines almost immediately became useless, and the vessel was at the mercy of the current. Upon striking, she broke in two, one part sunk immediately, and the other floated some distance nearer to the shore. Upon the parting of the vessel many were thrown into the water and drowned, and many females and children died from exposure to the cold, which was excessive, besides others who were drowned in their berths. Altogether the number of lives lost was estimated at from ninety to a hundred; but as the ship's papers were lost, along with the captain, the exact number could not be ascertained. Most of the baggage belonging to the cabin passengers will be obtained. The ferry boat brought up all the passengers at Carondelet and Cahokia. An English family from Manchester, ten in number, were all saved. Five succeeded in getting to the Illinois shore, four to the Missouri side, and one was taken off the wreck; they were all reunited on the ferry boat at Cahokia, at a moment when each party supposed the other dead. Such a scene as that reunion was never before witnessed. Mr. Muir, of Virginia, and his brother were on board, with their mother, and nine slaves. Seven of the slaves were lost—the whites were all saved. One man lost 3000 dollars in money, and another 300 negroes. Several children were frozen to death before they could be taken ashore. Capt. Howell had lately bought the Shepherdes for 3000 dollars, and this was her first trip since the purchase."

There was no local news of importance.

## THE OVERLAND MAIL.

## INDIA AND CHINA.

MALTA, Jan. 29, 1844.—The Oriental steamer arrived here, from Alexandria, last night, bringing the overland India mail, dispatched from Bombay, by the Berenice steamer, on the 1st of January, and by the Bentineck, on the 15th of December, from Calcutta. The latest dates are—Calcutta, 21st December; Ceylon, 23rd December. China: Macao, 28th November; Chusan, 16th November; Hong-Kong, 1st Dec. Lahore, 18th Dec.; Madras, 23rd Dec.; Manila, 25th Oct.; Seinde, 26th Dec.; Singapore, 7th Dec. The London mail, of Nov. 4, reached Bombay, per Berenice steamer, the 11th Dec.; Madras, the 17th; and Calcutta, the 20th. The intermediate mail of Nov. 15 reached Bombay 23rd Dec., by the Akbar.

## INDIA.

GWALIOR.—Lord Ellenborough arrived at Agra from Calcutta, (which he left on the 25th of November,) on the 11th December, and the army being in readiness to move, the first brigade, under General Valiant, of H. M.'s 40th, marched the next day towards Dholpore. On the 13th, 14th, and 15th, the rest followed. The left wing also marched from Jhausee; and about the 16th intelligence reached Gwalior on its arrival at Chaudpore Soonbaree, while the main body had appeared on the bank of the Chambul. The courage of the adverse party at Gwalior now oozed out at their fingers' ends: the Bace, whose wordy valour had shamed the most accomplished of Scindiah's warriors, became gentle and peace-loving, and at length the great "bone of contention"—Dada Khasgee—was marched off to Dholpore, under an escort of 50 troops. Here General Valiant's brigade found him on the 17th, and he was immediately sent to the Governor-General's, and thence to Agra, where he is now confined. Lord Ellenborough is to go on to Gwalior, in order to put matters in order, and render the young Maharajah's throne a little more comfortable a possession than it has been for some time back. The lad, by the last accounts, was in his ordship's camp. The requisitions made on the Gwalior government were noticed last month. These, of course, will now be enforced. There seems to be no doubt that a contingent is to be maintained in place of the present unruly rabble army, by which the country is oppressed. The expense of this force will be defrayed from the revenues of territory to be ceded to us for the purpose. Mama Sahib is to be restored to the office of Minister, and the cost of the "Army of Exercise" is to be paid by the Gwalior Government. No resistance is expected to the entry of our troops. The whole of the army at present halts at Dholpore. The siege train returned to Agra.

THE PUNJAB.—The Punjab has this month pretty equally divided attention with Gwalior. No renewal of disturbances has as yet taken place, but everything seems tending to a further outbreak. The arrival at Lahore of Golab Singh, the powerful chief of Jumbou, was noticed last month. The number of troops which accompanied him was somewhat exaggerated: it should have been twelve instead of twenty-two thousand men. The report that he had assumed the post of Vizier in supersession of Heera Singh, was not in accordance with fact, since the latter chief, though deferring in important matters to the judgment of his uncle, never really resigned the charge of affairs. The most important events that have happened since the date of last month's accounts are, an attempt to run off with the Maharajah, made by Jowahir Singh, his maternal uncle; violent quarrellings between Soochet and Heera Singh; and the sudden and somewhat mysterious departure of both Soochet and Golab from Lahore. The two latter occurrences seem to have been consequent on the first. It would appear that Heera Singh has never been liked by the Khalsa (or united Sikh people), and that a rather strong party has for some time past existed, whose object is to get rid of the minister, and raise Kashmir Singh, an illegitimate son of Runjeet, to the throne, putting Dhuleep, the present occupant, to death. Chund Koor, the Maharajah's mother, a shrewd woman, of energetic temperament, seems to have suspected the two elder Rajahs of having abetted at least the latter part of this design; and her brother, doubtless with her concurrence, attempted, on the 25th of November, to frustrate it, by carrying off the young prince from the palace. The thing, however, was badly managed, and failed. Jowahir Singh was caught, confined in chains, and his property confiscated. Soochet Singh, who it is supposed was cognizant of the proceeding, joined Chund Koor in remonstrating against the severe punishment inflicted on her brother, and this occasioned a fresh and violent quarrel with Heera Singh. Golab Singh, after many ineffectual attempts to reconcile his brother and nephew, at length succeeded in persuading Soochet to quit Lahore.

INDIA.—The latest accounts from Lahore are to the 18th of December. The only item of importance is the despatch of reinforcements to attack Mulick Futtch Khan, who was creating disturbances in the territory of Tank. It was announced at the durbar on the 12th that this chief had sustained a reverse, having fled from the fort of Mutteah to the hills. Warlike preparations continue to be made; and there can be little doubt that the Sikhs are really apprehensive of an attack from the British troops on the other side of the Sutlej. Now that the Gwalior affair is settled, we may shortly expect to hear the question of interference in the affairs of the Punjab decided. Lord Ellenborough is not the man to remain quiescent at the head of such a force as the army of exercise, and with a tempting bait like the Punjab to lure him to war.

SCINDE.—Our intelligence from Scinde this month again chiefly relates to the sickness and sufferings of the troops. Hyderabad and Sukkur have been for some time past converted into vast hospitals; and Kurrachee, though itself comparatively healthy, presents, from the number of sick constantly brought there from the upper stations, much the same appearance. It is somewhat comforting to know that arrangements are in progress for the withdrawal of the invalids, the whole of whom, to the number of three or four thousand, are to come to Bombay. Their place, it is said, is to be supplied by a brigade of Madras troops; but probably, now that Gwalior is tranquillised, the Bengal regiments originally ordered to garrison the province will be permitted to proceed to their destination.

The 10th N.I. had lost 60 in the course of two months. Out of 164 European artillerymen, 70 had been buried since they left Ferozepore. The 9th Light Cavalry had suffered fearfully, as had Chamberlain's and Jacob's Horse. Details are not given, but about 400 belonging to the Bengal army had died in fifty or sixty days. There were in all, 2744 men in hospital. Shortly before this, the Sukkur Brigade turned out on muster: 14 men of the 9th Native Infantry, 30 of the 16th Native Infantry, and 73 of the 55th Native Infantry, some half-dozen of the artillery, and a dozen of irregular horse—out of a force of 3600 men, 300 alone were fit for duty. Among the officers who had died were Major Roberts, Dr. Pollard, and Captain Woodburn. The latter expired on the 20th December, on board the steamer in which he was proceeding to the mouth of the Indus, for the purpose of coming to Bombay.

HERAT.—The three nephews of Yar Mahomed, late vizier, but now apparently ruler, of Herat, have quarrelled with their uncle, and joined the two sons of the late Shah Kamran, against him. The followers of the five young men assembled their forces, and besieged Herat. A conflict ensued outside the walls, the result of which was, that "the sirdars and princes, being victorious, succeeded in shutting up Yar Mahomed in the fort."

NEPAUL AND OUDE.—There have been some hostile collisions between the

people of Oude and the Nepaules, and the disputes between the two governments are of a nature so serious that it is believed the interference of the British will be necessary. A short time ago the troops at Cawnpore were ordered to hold themselves in immediate readiness for service, and it was believed hostilities were contemplated. Nothing, however, was done. The *Delhi Gazette* of the 23rd Dec., intimates that orders have been issued for the instant march towards Etawah (on the Jumna, in the Doab, between Gwalior and Oude) of the following troops:—"A wing and head quarters of the 11th Infantry, an effective troop of her Majesty's 9th Lancers, another of the 11th Light Cavalry, and two nine-pounder guns, manned by a detail of the third company's 7th battalion, the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, of the 11th Infantry." The 12th Infantry, and the right wing of the 18th, are also likely to leave Lucknow for Etawah. Sir William Nott has temporarily resigned the residencies at Lucknow, on the score of ill health, and Sir G. Pollock has succeeded him.

AFGHANISTAN.—We have this month a considerable amount of interesting intelligence from Cabul. Dost Mahomed still remains on the throne, but is esteemed as little as before by those around him. He oppresses the people as much as ever, and there continues to be a very strong feeling against him. Great difficulty is experienced in collecting the revenues from the various districts—the inhabitants in many places resisting those sent for the purpose sword in hand. Letters were received from the Sirdars of Kandahar stating that a general impression prevails in the neighbourhood of their capital that the British are again coming into Afghanistan,—a belief which has induced many of their subjects to become unruly and disobedient. The Amceer's reply expressed a doubt of the fact, as it was not likely the English would return so soon, but, should the report prove correct, he would send them reinforcements, and endeavour by negotiation to satisfy the British. The Sirdars were at the same time recommended to open a communication with the British authorities in Scinde, and obtain their friendship, in order to obtain an insight into their mode of treatment of the people of Scinde. They ought also not to lose sight of Shere Mahomed Khan, and to hold out hopes of assistance, by which means they would obtain his good will.

## CHINA.

Our present advices from China extend to the 1st of December, having been brought by her Majesty's steamer *Spitful*, which left Hong-Kong on that day. The most prominent points of the intelligence are signing of the supplementary treaty, the occurrence of a large and destructive fire at Canton, and the death of Major E. Pottinger. The treaty was signed on Sunday, the 8th October, in a building erected for the occasion near the Anunghoy fort, and not far, it is said, from where the opium was destroyed by Lin. Sir Henry Pottinger had proceeded thither the previous evening, accompanied by his suite and several other gentlemen; and after the signatures of the two Chinese officers, the Imperial Commissioner Keying, and the Governor of Canton, Ke Kung, together with that of her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, had been duly affixed to the document, the whole party were regaled with a dinner. They returned to Macao Roads the same night. The Emperor had consented to ratify the treaty without waiting for her Majesty's ratification, and a copy was accordingly despatched to Peking for that purpose. This, on its return, would be despatched to England; and it was expected to be received by the 20th December. Major Eldred Pottinger, who had arrived in China on a visit to Sir Henry, was selected as the bearer, and would have left in that capacity, had he not unhappily fallen a victim to disease at Hong-Kong. He expired at Government House, Victoria, on the 15th November. "It were needless," says the *Friend of China*, "to pass an eulogy upon the character or merits of the Hero of Herat and Cabul; his name will be enrolled by posterity amongst the foremost of those who, by their prudence, talent, and bravery, have served their country in emergencies which had appalled less noble minds."

A number of official documents of different descriptions, comprising proclamations and notifications, both from the British and Chinese authorities, had been published.

The penalties attached to any infringement of the rule against proceeding to ports not opened by the treaty, appear sufficiently heavy, and the measures to be adopted for enforcing them stringent enough effectually to prevent the commission of the offence.

From the letter of Keying, relative to the two English brigades engaged in trading along the coast in August last, it would seem that the Chinese are really anxious to confine the trade to the Five Ports; but some accounts state that it is not improbable they will some of these days themselves offer to extend the privilege of trading to other places. The opium traffic will doubtless be the source of much difficulty; and since there appears no likelihood of its legalization, and the British authorities are pledged to assist the efforts of the Chinese in putting it down, the sooner the East India Company abandon their monopoly in the drug, the better will it be for our national character and name. The Hong merchants have again petitioned Ke Kung, the Governor-General of Canton, on the subject of their debts and liabilities; but their memorial contains nothing worthy of special notice beyond a modest request that Government would levy contributions on the merchants engaged in trade under the new system, to aid in releasing them from their pecuniary obligations. The Governor of Canton, in reply, informs them that their suggestion cannot be complied with, and recommends them to cease petitioning, and wait patiently till proper officers are appointed to give the matter deliberation. The Chinese Government, it is believed, intends remitting its claims, to a good extent, on the Hong merchants, and this act of consideration, should it really be bestowed, will no doubt tend greatly to improve the state of commercial affairs. In addition to the proclamation of Keying and his colleagues above noticed, relative to the warehouses at Canton, another has been issued, more explicitly stating that all classes of natives whatsoever are lawfully permitted to trade with foreigners of every nation.

The fire, which took place on the 24th and 25th of October, completely destroyed the Danish and Spanish Hongs, and a portion of the French, together with about twelve hundred houses, and a vast amount of property of every description. The British Consulate was burnt out, but the papers were saved. It is estimated that the value of the goods belonging to the Chinese, which were lost during the fire, amounts to 300,000 dollars. Thieving was extensively carried on while the confusion and excitement lasted, but the local authorities appear to have used every effort to protect the persons and property of the community, and offenders, when caught, were rigorously punished. Another fire broke out on the 26th, but was fortunately got under before any considerable injury was done. Reason exists to believe that both were the act of incendiaries. The ground formerly occupied by the British and Dutch factories has been rented by the British authorities, who propose erecting thereupon the necessary consular offices, and letting the remainder to private parties.

Sickness appears to have been somewhat abated at Hong Kong, and it was said that many of the British commercial houses would remove their establishments thither early in 1844. The only deaths of note beyond that of Major Pottinger, are those of Lieutenant-Colonel Knowles, and Doctors Grahame and Dell—the latter belonged to her Majesty's steamer *Spitful*.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—SATURDAY.

The House met to-day for the purpose of going up to Buckingham Palace to present the Address, when Sir R. Peel communicated to the House the intelligence of the death of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Gotha, father of Prince Albert; and Sir R. Peel moved, in consequence, that the Address, which was to have been carried up by the whole House, should be presented by those members only who were of the Privy Council.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The Lordships met at five o'clock. The Lord Chancellor communicated her Majesty's answer to their Lordships' Address as follows:—"My Lords—I thank you for your loyal and dutiful Address. The first object of my wishes is to promote the welfare of my people, and I rely with confidence on your assurance of support in framing such measures as the interest of the country may require."

In reply to a question put by Lord BROUGHAM, the Earl of ABERDEEN stated that the French Government had desired certain modifications to be made in the treaties existing between the two countries in respect to the right of search, which might render them more conformable to the views of the French people, and of the French naval service. Though he could not predict the fate of those propositions, Lord Aberdeen assured the house that nothing should be done that would impair or cripple our exertions in putting down the slave trade. The noble Lord strongly repudiated the charges made on the other side of the channel, that, in insisting on the right of search, we sought any commercial, naval, or other selfish advantage.

At the suggestion of the Duke of WELLINGTON, the Earl FITZ WILLIAM abstained from making any remarks in moving for returns of the military force employed in Ireland at certain periods, and of the sums recently employed in military works in that country—these returns not being objected to by the Government.

The Lord Chancellor communicated a letter from Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, acknowledging the vote of thanks passed by their Lordships in February last, for his gallant services and those of the fleet under his command in the Chinese expedition.

Lord BROUGHAM suggested to the Duke of RICHMOND the expediency of relinquishing the bill, of which he had given notice, for legalising betting upon race-horses; and advised him to bring forward in its stead some short bill to put an end to the *qui tam* actions now pending.—The Bishop of LONDON hoped the measure to be brought forward would not promote gambling, as he conceived one which would remove the legal restraints now placed on betting undoubtedly would.—The Duke of RICHMOND denied that his bill was intended to promote gambling; on the contrary, he believed it would diminish betting. His only object was to compel the fair loser to pay the fair winner. He wished to encourage the manly amusements of the people, which had been of late too much discouraged. He had rather see the people enjoy the manly sport of cricket, than sit in sullen sottishness in a beer-shop. The Noble Duke, therefore, agreed to postpone the general bill, and to bring in that suggested, for stopping the *qui tam* actions, and, as he expressed himself, "defeating the objects of those scoundrels, who, because last year their own practices were discovered, had raked up old Acts of Parliament, not for the sake of the public good, but to gratify their own revenge, and to fill their pockets if they could."—The Bishop of LONDON explained that he had not attributed to his Grace of RICHMOND any intention of increasing the evil of gambling, but expressed fear that his measure would have a tendency to do so. He agreed with the Noble Duke respecting the expediency, the policy, and he would say, the duty, of promoting the healthy and manly recreations of the poor.—On the recommendation of Lord DENMAN, the Duke of RICHMOND withdrew his bill, and the subject of the Gaming Laws was ordered to be referred generally to a committee.—Sub-

sequently this committee was appointed, the Bishops of LONDON and EXETER, at their own desire, being excluded from it.

The Marquis of NORMANBY complained of the supineness of the Government in not having ere this brought forward a bill to improve the sanitary condition of towns. He had himself introduced a bill in 1841 and 1842, to their lordships on this subject, and he charged the Government with great blame for not having since then either urged forward this measure, or some other, to remedy the disease and death which notoriously swept over great towns.—The Duke of Buccleuch replied that sufficient information on the subject to legislate safely on not having been before Parliament, a commission of men of science and ability had been appointed. That commission would make its report, and then the Government would, if they deemed the information sufficient, feel it their duty to introduce some measure. The noble Duke, however, could give no pledge until the report of this commission of inquiry was laid on their lordships' table.—Adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Sir JOHN TROLLOPE presented twenty-nine petitions from Lincolnshire, praying for protection to agriculture.

In reply to Sir Charles Napier, Sir R. PEEL promised to lay the instructions given to our cruisers on the coast of Africa, on the table, in a day or two.

To a question by Lord J. RUSSELL, the PREMIER replied that, a change having taken place in the British embassy at Washington, the negotiations relative to the Oregon question had not progressed, but that, a new ambassador having gone out with full instructions, hopes were entertained of effecting a negotiation on this important matter.

Mr. PATTERSON having *naively* asked whether the sugar duties were to be altered this session, Sir R. PEEL answered, amidst much jocularity—"That is a question which I should have expected would have been asked by the youngest member of this house—for certainly nothing but the circumstance of a member being the youngest among us could justify such a question at this period."

Sir J. GRAHAM was understood to say, in reply to a question, that he contemplated a new charter for the College of Physicians in London, and a bill relating to medical practice in this kingdom and in Ireland.

Earl JERNY reported her Majesty's answer to the Address.

Mr. BLWITT having inquired if the report that her Majesty was in debt had any foundation, Sir R. PEEL replied:—"I am greatly surprised that the honourable member should be so credulous as to believe any such report as this, and I should have thought that any man who had seen the course which her Majesty has pursued, from the commencement of her reign to the present moment, might have been enabled, by referring to that course alone, to give the most positive contradiction to any rumour of the sort. I can assure the hon. gentleman and this house that there is not one syllable of truth in the report, and that her Majesty is not a single shilling in arrear." This assurance from the Premier was received with loud cheers.

On the motion of Lord LINCOLN, the Metropolitan Improvements Bill was read a second time.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved the appointment of a select committee to consider the standing orders relating to railways, and whether any, and what, change should be made in these orders; and likewise to consider whether any, and what, provisions ought to be introduced into such railway bills as should come before the house during the present or future sessions, for the advantage of the public and the improvement of the system, and to report their opinions thereon to the house. The right hon. gentleman said, he should propose that this committee be empowered to inquire into the propriety of modifying the rule that required a deposit of ten per cent. on the subscribed capital, with the view to assimilate it to that of the Lords, which only required one of five per cent. He also proposed to submit to it the consideration of discouraging competing lines, unless the public advantage was clearly shown; likewise the general system of charges, and the neglect of comfort in third class carriages. Mr. Gladstone stated, he was anxious the committee should direct its attention, in the first instance, to the railway companies which were about to apply for additional powers; but he trusted he would soon be enabled to submit the general subject of legislation on railways to the committee, the powers of which might be easily enlarged, as the occasion arose, by instructions to it.—A very interesting conversation followed, in which Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Wallace, Sir R. Peel, Mr. S. Wortley, Mr. P. Stewart, Colonel Sibthorp, and Mr. Plumtre, took part. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved the appointment of a select committee on the Merchant Seamen's Fund.—Mr. LABOUCHERE regretted that a legislative measure, instead of a select committee, had not been prepared.—The motion was agreed to.

The usual committee on the printed papers of the house was nominated, and the house adjourned at seven o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Duke of RICHMOND brought under the notice of their lordships a circular letter, dated the 2nd of September last, signed by the Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, and addressed to the clerks of the peace of the United Kingdom, in which directions were given that in cases in which there was reason to suppose a prisoner charged with felony was possessed of property other than that found on his person, the magistrates were to cause inquiry to be made at the residence of such prisoner, or any other place frequented by him, in order to ascertain the value of such property, and to have it included in the return to the Treasury. The noble duke contended that such a requisition would be illegal, and called on the Government either to withdraw the letter altogether, or alter that clause of it.

Lord WHARFCLIFFE mentioned several cases in which property which had belonged to convicted felons, and which, by common law, was forfeited to the Crown, had fallen into the possession of persons having no right whatever to it. The object of this letter had been to remedy that wrong. A minute had been issued by the Treasury, explaining the portion of the letter complained of.

Lords BROUGHAM and CAMPBELL expressed their regret that a letter of such consequence should have been issued without the approbation of the Lord Chancellor or the Attorney-General. They were of opinion that to require a constable to inquire into the property belonging, or supposed to belong, to a prisoner, was to compel him to do what was quite illegal.

The subject then dropped.

The Earl of CLARENDON gave notice, for Friday, to ask questions respecting late events in Spain, and our present relations with that country.

In answer to Lord MONTAGUE's inquiry, as to the mode of proposing the renewal of the Bank Charter, the Duke of WELLINGTON stated that no investigation by committee was intended; that such papers as could be laid before the house would be produced; and that the renewal of the Charter of the Bank of Ireland would be formed on the principles adopted with regard to the Bank of England. His grace, in answer to Lord Montague, added that there would be no objection to an inquiry being made into the Irish Poor-laws in the course of the session.

The Duke of RICHMOND moved the second reading of a bill to stop *qui tam* actions on illegal betting.

Their lordships adjourned till Thursday.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. CORDEN gave notice, for Tuesday week, to move for a select committee to inquire into the effects of import duties on tenant-farmers and farm-labourers.

Mr. COCHRANE gave notice to move, on the 20th instant, for correspondence between our Government and that of France and Russia, relating to recent events in Greece.

Mr. ROEBUCK gave notice to move an amendment to Lord Ashley's motion, to the effect that the conduct pursued by Lord Auckland in his negotiations with the Amerees of Scinde was iniquitous and impolitic; and that the policy of Lord Ellenborough was unfortunately the necessary result of his predecessor's conduct; also, that while the restoration of the Amerees would be dangerous to British interests, they should be treated in a manner befitting their former station.

To a question from Mr. WYSE, Sir J. GRAHAM stated that he should introduce the measure regulating registrations in Ireland before the Easter Recess.

In reply to Mr. LABOUCHERE, Sir R. Peel stated that he considered our commercial negotiations with Portugal to be at an end; and that no advance had been made since last session in our negotiations with France.

Sir J. GRAHAM moved for leave to bring in his bill for the better regulation of, and the amendment of the laws relating to, the employment of children and young persons in factories. This bill will limit the labour of children between the ages of eight and thirteen to six and a half hours a day; young women between thirteen and eighteen will be restricted by it to twelve hours' labour; and women of every age, in cotton, silk, wool, and flax manufactories, will be confined to twelve hours' labour. With respect to education, the Home Secretary said that the experience of last year had determined him not to interfere with the quality of the instruction given to the children. It had been the desire of Government to form some scheme of instruction comprehending Scripture reading independent of doctrinal differences, but he was now convinced that reliance must be placed on the exertions of the millowners themselves. And it was no vague reliance, for he felt convinced that an honest rivalry had arisen between the Church and the Dissenters, and that great efforts would be made to diffuse the blessings of moral and religious education amongst the dense masses of the manufacturing population. At all events, he was not prepared to interfere, directly or indirectly, with the quality of the education to be given. All he asked the house to do was, to give the children an opportunity of attending school for at least three hours each day, except Saturday. Mr. Hume designated this attempt at legislation as "a perfect folly." Mr. S. Wortley, Mr. Hindley, and Lord Ashley complimented the Government on their proposed measure, and leave was obtained to bring in the bill.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved that the following gentlemen be nominated a select committee on railways:—Mr. W. Gladstone, Mr. Labouchere, Lord Seymour, Mr. W. Patten, Viscount Sandon, Mr. Gisborne, Lord G. Somerset, Sir J. Easthope, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Russell, Mr. P. M. Stewart, Mr. Greene, Mr. Maclean, Mr. Thornely, and Mr. Cardwell.—An animated discussion was originated by Mr. WALLACE, who complained that the railway interest was far too strongly represented in this committee, which contained four or five railway directors, and other gentlemen directly interested as shareholders in these undertakings.—Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Hume, Lord Howick, Mr. Roebuck, and Lord J. Russell having expressed themselves more or less against the constitution of this committee, and three of the hon. members named (Sir J. Easthope, Mr. Hamilton, and Mr. Stewart) having announced their willingness to retire, Mr. Gladstone withdrew the appointment of the committee for the present.—The motion was withdrawn.

On the order for going into committee of supply, Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD brought forward an amendment for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the general grievances of the people of this country, an enumeration of which he entered into in the course of his speech.—Mr. WILLIAMS seconded

the amendment, which was supported by Mr. HUME, and opposed by Sir R. PEEL.—On a division, there were

For Mr. Crawford's amendment..... 22

Against it..... 130

Majority..... 108

A conversation, touching the appointment of the landlord and tenant commission in Ireland followed, in which nothing was said worthy of remark, except that Sir R. PEEL again complained that, after selecting persons with the view of being agreeable to "gentlemen opposite," he found that "gentlemen opposite" were still dissatisfied.

After explanations given by the LORD ADVOCATE of SCOTLAND respecting certain imprisonments arising out of a riot at Roskeen, the house went into a committee of supply *pro forma*.

Mr. J. JERVIS obtained leave to bring in two bills relating to the recovery of small debts. The house adjourned at half-past ten o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

The house did not sit.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock.

Several petitions relating to private bills were presented.

Lord LINCOLN brought up the first report of the Commissioners for the Improvement of the Metropolis. Ordered to be printed.

Lord PALMERSTON said, in consequence of some misstatements which had been made in another place respecting the slave-trade, and the unsatisfactory answer given to the question, he should move on the 19th instant an address to the Crown on the subject. The following was a copy of the address intended to be proposed:—"That an humble address be presented to her Majesty, representing that this house, observing the deep abhorrence with which the people of this country regard the slave-trade, most earnestly beseech her Majesty not to consent to any alteration or modification of any of the treaties now in force between her Majesty and foreign states for the suppression of the slave-trade, which, by weakening the means which these treaties now afford for the prevention of that piratical offence, might tend to render more easy the perpetration of so detestable a crime." (Hear.)

On the order of the day being read for bringing up the report on the Committee of Supply, Mr. WYSE inquired if it was intended during the present session to propose any additional grant for the purposes of education? Sir J. GRAHAM said he was not prepared to give a definite answer to the question. Some Orders in Council which had been issued might call for an additional sum, but he could not say to what amount.

The Report on the Committee of Supply was then brought up, agreed to, and ordered to be taken into further consideration on Friday next.

Sir G. CLERK moved for an address to her Majesty, praying that a copy of the Estimates should be laid before the house.—Agreed to.

Mr. HUME gave notice, that on Tuesday week he should move for a select committee to inquire into the effect of the high duties now payable on tobacco, spirits, silk, and other articles, and that the committee report the same to the house.

The house adjourned at twenty minutes before five o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.

The Duke of BUCCLEUCH laid on the table the first report of the Metropolitan Improvement Commission.

Lord BROUGHAM moved the second reading of the Horse-racing and Manly Sports Bill, in the absence of the Duke of Richmond.

After a short discussion upon the details of the bill, in which Lord Campbell and the Bishop of London took part, and Lord Brougham pointed out the necessity of a public prosecutor in such cases,

The Bishop of Exeter said he had intended to move that the second reading of the bill before the house be postponed for six months; but, after having heard the opinion of so high an authority as the Lord Chief Justice (Denman), he should content himself merely with saying "not content." (Hear.)

The bill was then read a second time, committed, and ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

The house then adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

A number of petitions having been presented, on various subjects, Sir H. HARDINGE laid on the table the army estimates, and said that, as they would be printed in two or three days, he wished to give notice that he should move that the house go into committee to consider them on Friday the 16th inst.

Mr. LABOUCHERE gave notice that on the 20th of February he should bring forward a motion relating to the commercial relations of this country with the Brazils.

Mr. ELPHINSTONE moved an Address to the Crown for a number of returns, which were ordered.

Mr. FERRAND gave notice that on Friday he should ask the Right Hon. Secretary for the Home Department, whether he intended to introduce into the Poor-law Amendment Act, any clause preventing the separation of mother from child in union workhouses?

Lord ASHLEY then rose to move that an address be presented to the Crown, "praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to take into her consideration the situation and treatment of the Amerees of Scinde; and that she will direct their immediate restoration to liberty, and the enjoyment of their estates, or with such provision for their future maintenance as may be considered a just equivalent." The noble lord at great length addressed the house in support of his motion; he contended that the conduct of the British Government towards the Amerees of Scinde could not be justified. He hoped the house would attend to the subject, and that the whole case would be fully considered.

The remainder of the evening was consumed in discussing this important question.

The house divided on the motion, and the numbers were—

For the motion .. .. . 68

Against it .. .. . 202

Majority .. .. . 134

Mr. DIVETT preferred his motion, to the effect that Mr. Charles Bonham, the Ordnance Storekeeper, be dismissed from his office, but had no seconder.—Sir R. PEEL afterwards vindicated Mr. Bonham.—Mr. LEADER apologised for Mr. Bonham, and said he did not think it a fit matter to bring before the house.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Lord CLARENDON stated, that in consequence of the illness of the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, he should postpone his question on the state of affairs in Spain until Monday next.

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM several verbal amendments were made in the Gaming Bill, which was then read a third time and passed.

Lord CAMPBELL introduced a bill with regard to seditious libel, which was read a third time, and their lordships adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

There being only thirty-five members present, the house adjourned until tomorrow (this day).

### NATIONAL SPORTS.

Cum propeperant primis animalia teris

—caperant — ponere leges

Ne quis fur esset, HORAT.

Soon as the world escaped from night and chaos,

Laws were contrived, that none might rob or slay us.

It is related of a certain unfortunate hidalgo of Seville, that

No choice was left his feeling or his pride,

Save death or Doctor's Commons—so he died.

Better had the old Andalusian's choice of an alternative been followed by the fraternity of legs than that they should have metamorphosed the ring into the forum. Some time ago we informed our readers how the profession had gone to loggerheads with the amateurs, and set upon them with lethal weapons, to wit, *qui tams*, and other penal provocations, prosecutions, persecutions, and so forth. As soon as the approaching session of Parliament shall commence its labours, the noblemen, gentlemen, and the like (and unlike), suffering and grieving at the prospect of these pains and penalties, purpose preferring a bill to the intent that no evil minded informer, from malice prepense, or motive personal as regards revenge or lucre, be henceforth permitted to recover penalties under the statutes of Charles the Second or Anne. These monarchs in their love and reverence for virtue and a pure life, gave their assent to enactments whereby it was made unlawful to game for a sum exceeding £10 at any one time; and all who did so were liable—in default of the persons from whom they might win such further sums prosecuting within the three months next ensuing their loss as aforesaid—to be proceeded against by any common informer for the amount of their winnings, together with treble the amount, in the shape of penalty. Well, the *qui tam*-ers have commenced the war after this manner, as we have seen; and as nothing but the extirpation of their victims would seem to content them, pressed by desperation, the sufferers are about to lay a memorial at the foot of the throne, praying that their miserable situation shall meet with the merciful consideration of the executive.

During the past and present week sporting circles have been deeply interested by the draft of this missive, which has been extensively circulated. The prayer of it is, that whereas the most grave of sovereigns, Charles, allowed to be enacted laws coercing the free privilege of ruin by gaming to his subjects, it is no longer convenient such statutes should encumber the books (!!!) but that they forthwith be repealed. In seriously, there are men at large who contemplate Parliament in the reign of Victoria extending facility and protection to gambling, repudiated in the days and by the councils of Charles. *Le debonnaire!* "Make betting legal," they say, "and no longer will penniless paupers be the reproach of the ring; the great discouragement of speculation on the turf." Linndraping is according to act of Parliament: are the dealers in soft goods all honourable men? There is no restriction upon bill discounting: are the doers of "stiff" all good men and true?

The existing laws, as they relate to the legitimate sports of this

country, may be very beneficially revised, by means of a committee of the House of Commons. This deliberative assembly would call before it persons conversant with the present state of our field sports, as affected by certain statutes. Coursing for stakes, to any consistent amount, might be recommended to be made legal; also, cricket matches for sums exceeding £10 ought to be allowed; and in other cases improvements might be adopted; but we should indeed regard it as a sign of a "mad world, my masters," were the Legislature of England to pass a law for the countenance and encouragement of gambling under such a pretence as the service of the turf, or any pretext whatever. As we read in our motto, from the earliest ages of the world laws have existed to protect social interests: when those for the restraint of vice—of which the most scruple is gaming—shall be repealed, then, of a verity, "Chaos is come again!"

The market at the commencement of the week, in spite of the heavy blows being inflicted on sporting speculation, was very active, and some moves of interest occurred. Orlando, of whom we spoke well last week, was eagerly inquired after, and backed for three points less than his previous price, and Leander found friends at 18 to 1. Running Rein and T'Auld Squire were each at 25 to 1, with the appearance of mending. Despite this, we do not think Scott's real horse has stood the market yet; at all events, not in his true form. Running Rein has fallen into good hands for giving a lift, and 25 to 1 is an outside price. He will probably see a better; but should be carefully touched even at his present quotation. With these exceptions, the Derby remains pretty much as it was. Horses are brought forward freely for the Chester Cup, and backed to hedge, upon the principle that most of them being in fancy hands will go up in the odds; this is very likely. Vakeel at 30 to 1, is a promising investment for instance, because should he come to the post the natives will take a very different offer that he wins. We shall presently take occasion to treat more at large upon this event. For the present, save to the professional better, the transactions in the betting market are not of particular account.

### THE THEATRES.

#### ADELPHI.

When a late celebrated scholar and critic made the witty remark that Boz "would go up like a rocket and come down like the stick," he forgot in his prediction to say how long the rocket's brilliancy would endure! In our thinking the said rocket has taken root (if we may be allowed the expression) in the sky of intellect, and, with its offshoots of light, every one of which becomes more luminous daily, we might say voluminous indeed, will, we have no doubt, be considered by future literary astronomers, a constellation!

Dickens is a great man—a moral chymist who has analysed the human heart to a nicety.

"Shewing the poison and the honey there."

His "Christmas Carol; or Past, Present, and Future," dramatised by Mr. Stirling in a most sterling manner, from the prose story of the modern Fielding, was produced on last Monday with most decided success. The acting of O. Smith, as old Scrooge, the miser, was, throughout, admirable. Wright as Bob Cratchit, the miser's clerk, presiding over his family party, was exceedingly droll. The story on which the piece is founded is too well known to enter into particulars of it: suffice it to say, that it is one of those home-bred, natural esculents that a true dramatic palate likes to enjoy, and as such, from its enthusiastic reception, will no doubt be universally relished, and ought to correct and improve the taste of those who fly to the Continent for what can be so abundantly supplied at home.

### WESTMINSTER SESSIONS.

These sessions commenced on Wednesday, at the Guildhall, Westminster. There were twenty-seven prisoners on the list, all for felony.

Edward Brown, aged 21, was indicted for stealing two printed books, the property of Alfred Sharpe. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the indictment. Mr. Tracey, the governor of the Westminster Bridewell, stated that the prisoner appeared to be labouring under a most extraordinary delusion with respect to transportation. He had been before convicted and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. His conduct while in prison was good, but it was his anxious wish to be transported, and the felonies he had committed appeared to have been done with this view rather than with any other motive. He had formerly been a gentleman's servant, which situation he filled respectably until his mind became occupied with this strange fancy. The prisoner during this statement appeared to be delighted with the thought that his singular wish was about to be granted. Mr. Walsley remarked to the prisoner that transportation was by no means such a luxury as he seemed to imagine. It was not only a voyage over the Pacific at her Majesty's expense, but a heavy punishment. He would not grant his wish, but would give him an opportunity of reflecting, and recommended him to listen to rational advice on the subject. The sentence, therefore, was, that he be imprisoned six months, and kept to hard labour, and six weeks solitude.

### SURREY SESSIONS.

These sessions commenced on Monday last at the Court-house, Newington, before Mr. Puckle, the chairman. Mr. Wallinger applied to the chairman to pass sentence on James Bovington and William Andrews, who were convicted last sessions of a burglary at Lord Hotham's mill. Mr. Onslow, the clerk of the peace, informed the court that the prisoners had brought a writ of error, in arrest of judgment, and the indictment had, on Saturday afternoon last, been removed by *certiorari* into the Court of Queen's Bench. The ground on which the case has been removed to the superior court is, that the indictment is bad in law, the titles and descriptions of the prosecutors, Lord Hotham and Sir George Frederick Berkeley, K.C.B., not being properly set forth in the indictment; Sir George Berkeley being described as a baronet, he not possessing that title, and Lord Hotham not being described as a baron.

MOST DARING ROBBERY.—James Franklin, aged 19, and John Cox, aged 18, were indicted for feloniously stealing at St. Mary's, Newington, on the 1st of January last, a quantity of jewellery and wearing apparel, the property of William Spencer. The prisoners were defended by Mr. Charnock. From the evidence adduced on behalf of the prosecution, the facts of this case displayed one of the most barefaced and daring robberies that has ever come under the cognizance of this court, and one also of the most hardened ferocity. Franklin was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and hard labour at Brixton, and Cox to seven years' transportation.

### POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—Mr. Keeley, a furrier in Monkwell-street, attended to answer the complaint of Ann, his wife, for assaulting her. Mr. Llewellyn attended for the defendant, and Mr. Heritage for the complainant.—Mr. Heritage said his client was persuaded by her husband to leave her home five months ago, he being in pecuniary difficulty, and wishing to represent to his creditors that she had robbed him of £1200, and run away. She was to be taken home when her husband's affairs were arranged, and having seven small children, she was anxious to return. She went home on Friday, and was forcibly ejected by her husband and his brother.—Mr. Llewellyn said he denied the truth of this representation. His client was paying a composition to his creditors, and an allowance of 6s. per week to his wife.—The wife made a statement to the same effect as her solicitor, but on her cross-examination she admitted she had a duplicate key made to the warehouse where the stock was kept, and also other keys. She would swear she never had £10 at her disposal at one time, and that she had not taken away property to the extent of more than £200.—Mr. Alderman Farncomb, after a long inquiry, persuaded the wife to accept an allowance of 8s. per week, and drop her complaint.

On Wednesday, a man of the name of Davis, a journeyman baker, was charged with the murder of his wife, by cutting her throat with a razor, on the 11th of December. An inquest had been held on the body, when the jury, having no suspicion to the contrary, gave a verdict that she committed suicide, being in a state of insanity. The evidence was confined to the testimony given by the relatives of the deceased, who considered her insane. The sitting alderman directed the officer to summon other witnesses, and remanded the prisoner till Friday.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—On Tuesday, two well-dressed young men, who gave the names of Charles Bailey and Charles Cooper, were charged by police constable Russell, 113 C, with stealing a quantity of knockers in the neighbourhood of Leicester-square, between three and four o'clock on Monday morning. On the constables apprehending Bailey, eight knockers were found upon him, and three Cooper dropped on the road to the station-house. The prisoners pleaded in excuse that they had been to a birth-day party, and were not aware of what they had done. They were fined £5 each, or one month's exercise at the treadmill.

UNION-HALL.—John Stevens, a silversmith, of Islington, was committed to take his trial for "doing" a pawnbroker, named Folkard, in the London-road, by obtaining loans of money on ingots of base metal, which he represented as silver.

THAMES POLICE.—Two men, named M'Gregor and Lambert, have been remanded from the Thames Police-office, on a charge of piracy, and attempting to create a revolt on board the whaling ship Hester, whilst on an outward-bound voyage from London to Desolation Island in the South Pacific. One of the mutineers, named M'Gregor, was shot dead by the Captain.

MARLBOROUGH.—Henry Bailey, a constable in the employment of the London and Birmingham Railway Company, was committed to the House of Correction for two months, for being drunk upon duty. The prisoner's misconduct might have led, if not detected, to the most disastrous consequences.

## THE LATE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG GOTHA.

In the latest edition of our paper of last week, it was our painful duty to announce the unexpected death of his Royal Highness the late Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, who expired suddenly on the 29th ult. His Royal Highness was uncle and father-in-law of her Majesty, father of Prince Albert, and eldest brother of the Duchess of Kent and the King of the Belgians.

The late Duke, Ernest Anthony Charles Lewis, was born on Jan. 2, 1784, and succeeded his father in 1806. When, during the war in Germany, which was ended by the Peace of Tilsit, Napoleon found that the hereditary Prince Ernest (the late Duke) was at the Prussian head-quarters, he issued a proclamation, declaring him his particular enemy, and caused formal possession to be taken of his territories. All the property belonging to the ducal family was seized, and a very heavy contribution imposed on the country, which had already suffered by the passage of the French army. It was not till the Peace of Tilsit that, by a particular stipulation, the house of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld was re-instated in its possessions. Duke Ernest, however, on his return, found the finances dilapidated by the French authorities, the institutions entirely ruined, and his country, to the last degree, impoverished. Having remained at Coburg time enough to put his affairs somewhat in order, Duke Ernest went to Russia in 1808, and resided there for some time, leaving his possessions to the care of his brother, Leopold, now King of the Belgians.

On the 9th of December, 1806, died the eccentric Duke Frederic of Gotha-Altenberg, by which event his estates came into the possession of Duke Ernest, by virtue of the Salic Law, established by Ernest the Pious. He was, however, precluded from taking possession by his adherence to the King of Prussia until the year 1813. In that year he commanded the 5th Corps d'Armée, and Mentz was delivered up to him by the French.

Returned from the Congress of Vienna, he bestowed his whole activity and solicitude in the welfare of his people, and in the year 1819 gave them of his own accord a representative constitution. After the extinction of the House of Gotha, he shared in the division of it with Saxe-Meiningen and Saxe-Hildburghausen, giving up Saalfeld to the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, and receiving the principality of Gotha, subsequent to which the title of the house was changed into that of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

The Duke was twice married; first, to Dorothy Louisa Paulina Charlotte Frederica Augusta, daughter of Augustus, the last Duke but one of Saxe-Gotha-Altenberg, by whom the issue was Ernest, hereditary Prince, born 21st of June, 1818, now the reigning Duke; and Prince Albert, whose education the Duke personally superintended with the utmost parental solicitude and care. He was married a second time to Antoinetta, daughter of Alexander, Duke of Mecklenburg, by whom he has left no issue.

The late Duke was a great lover of the arts and sciences, and his active energy is evinced by the creation of the Palace of Coburg, the restoration of the old Castle, the erection of the chateaus of



*Ernest Duke of Saxe-Coburg*

Rosenau (Prince Albert's birth-place) and Calenberg, and of Rhenard's Brun; the High School at Gotha, and the two splendid theatres at Coburg and Gotha.

The annexed portrait is from a sketch of the late Duke, taken from Woolwich, on his Royal Highness's last visit to England. The subjoined autograph is from the interesting collection of Mr. Soyer.

The domain of Coburg, the patrimonial estate of the present Duke, was originally a very small inheritance. The principality is the most southern of the Saxon independent states, and is surrounded by Schwartzburg, Meiningen, Hildburghausen, and Bavaria. The valley of the Itz forms the greater part of its territory. The province is intersected by five rivers, namely, the Itz, Rodach, Steinach, Nassläch, and Lanter, besides a few smaller streams. The Thuringian mountains stretch along the northern boundary of Coburg, which is only about one-fourth larger than Rutlandshire, having an area of not quite 200 square miles in extent. Joined, however, to Gotha, the territory of the Duke equals in size the county of Dorset, having a surface of 1000 square miles. Much of this is covered by mountainous and forest land; in the latter, that portion of the Thuringian forest is comprised, which is called the Black Forest, whose romantic shades have been made the scene of many of those wild legends that the Germans delight to recount. The whole district lies in the Landgraviate of Thuringia, of which it is the best cultivated, most fertile, and prosperous, and is one of the most thickly populated duchies in the empire.

The inhabitants of Saxe-Coburg Gotha number 131,861 persons, who live in 9 principal, and 10 market towns, 429 villages, and 23,950 houses. All the inhabitants are Lutherans, except 2000 Catholics, and 1000 Jews. They are a fine, hardy race, preserving the characteristics of the old German tribes more obviously than their neighbours; they are chiefly employed in agriculture. Although so small in extent, several dialects are spoken in this territory.

The town of Gotha is situated on a hill, beside the river Leine; and few places of the same size and rank in Germany possess more public buildings of interest, or more valuable collections, calculated to promote science, literature, and the fine arts. Gotha, in this respect, may be considered as one of the most classical towns in Germany, and as containing the greatest number of eminent men of letters. The finest public building is the ducal palace of Friedenstein, which stands on the summit of a high hill, with a terrace like that of Windsor Castle, and surrounded by gardens and pleasure grounds. The town has a fine gymnasium, and is adorned with several fountains, and some handsome buildings. The annexed picturesque view of Gotha is from a well-timed work, entitled, "Prince Albert, his Country and Kindred." The companion illustration to the above represents the Palace of Rhenard's Brun, near Gotha, the favourite residence of the ducal family; and for further information respecting the ancestral life of the late Duke, we cannot do better than refer our readers to the above named work.

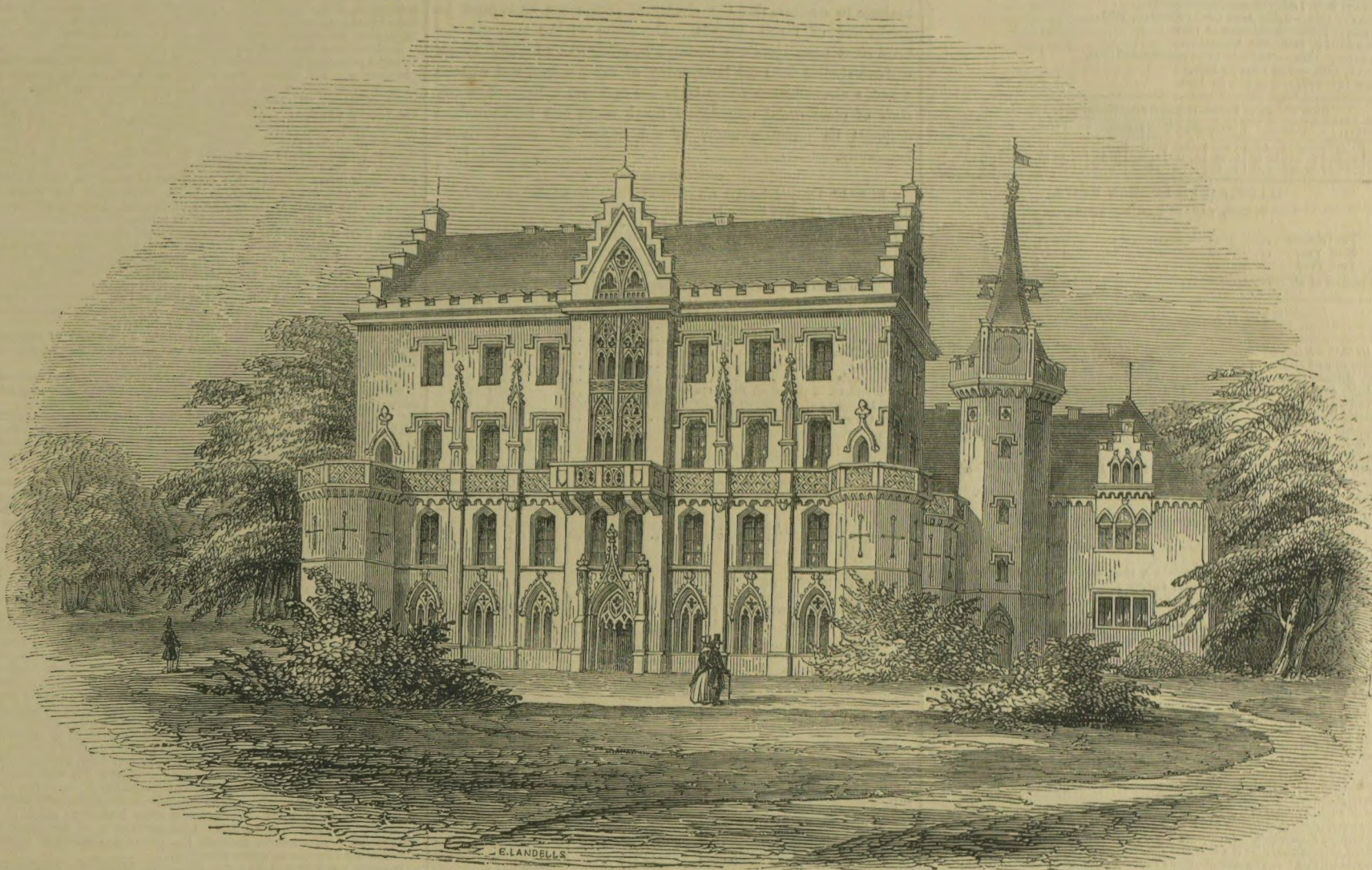
THE LATE DUKE OF SAXE COBURG GOTHA.—FROM A SKETCH TAKEN DURING HIS LAST VISIT TO ENGLAND.



GOtha.



CHATEAU OF RHEHARDS' BRUN, NEAR GOTHa.



THE PALACE OF THE LATE DUKE OF SAXE-COBURG GOTHA.—FROM AN ORIGINAL PAINTING.

#### THE NEW CONSERVATIVE CLUB-HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S-STREET.

It has been well observed that Pall-mall, with its magnificent club-houses, has assumed a patrician air; and the present structure will materially aid St. James's-street in attaining similar distinction. True it is that the latter district has, for some scores of years, contained several *sedes beatas* of club-homme; but, until a comparatively recent period, the club-houses of St. James's were plain, unostentatious mansions, with little architectural embellishment in contrast with the palatial edifices reared for club-accommodation in the present day.

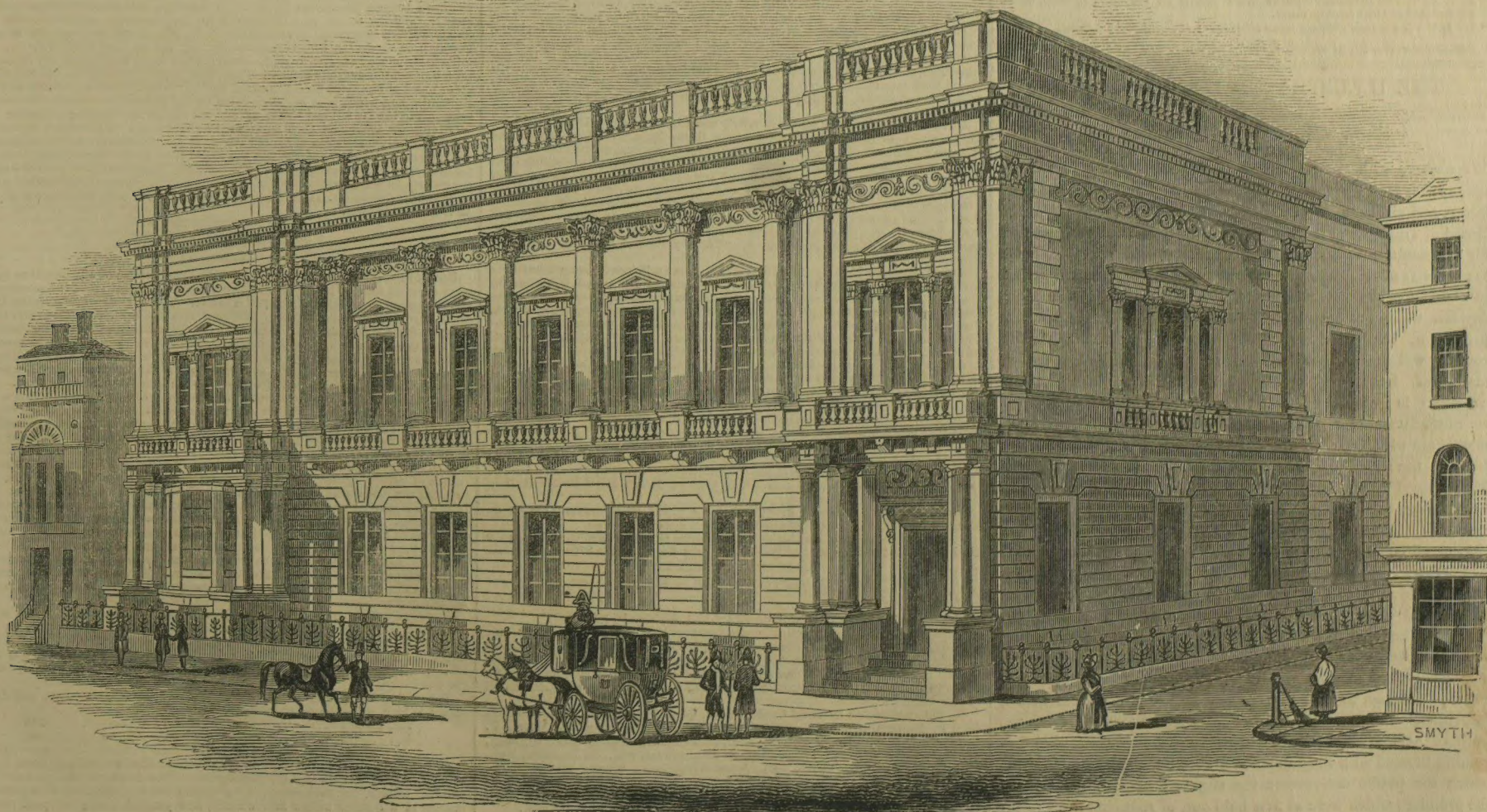
The Conservative Club-house, which is the latest of these creations, occupies the site of the Thatched House Tavern, the west side of St. James's-street, within a short distance of the Palace-gate. The substitution of a club-house for a tavern will, however, disturb but few associations, since the change is of too frequent occurrence at the west end of the town to excite further than a passing remark; taverns being the convivial glories of the last century just as metropolitan club-houses are the pride of the present; and, as far as street architecture is concerned, we are the gainers.

The design of the new Conservative Club is the joint work of Mr.

Sydney Smirke and Mr. George Basevi, jun., and it has the largest façade in the metropolis, being only 3 feet less in length than the Reform Club-house, than which it is 1 foot higher, or 69 feet. The front consists of two stories, or orders, the lower rusticated, and without columns, except at each wing, as to be hereafter described. The upper story is Corinthian, and consists of entire but attached columns and pilasters, upon the usual podium, and having the entablature surmounted by a balustrade. In the intercolumniations are windows, with enriched dressings and pediments. Over the windows, and ranging with the capitals of the columns, is a frieze of sculptured foliage, for the most part of classical character, but having the imperial crown, encircled by an oak wreath, occasionally introduced. The front is of uniform height, but the wings are slightly advanced. In each wing the lower order is Roman Doric; that on the left contains the porch entrance, deeply recessed, with groups of columns and pilasters on either side. In the right wing, the leading features are uniform with the porch; but, instead of an entrance, is a bow-window, which was introduced as an essential, in the opinion of some members of the club, to the morning room, affording the loungers a view of Pall-mall and St. James's-street; this introduction, by the way, reminding us of Theodore Hook's oddly comparing the bow-window of a club house, nearly on the same spot, to a portly old

gentleman with a white waistcoat. The whole front of this new club house is of Caen stone, and, with the rest of the building, has been carried up in about six months; the foundations having been commenced in the middle of June, and the whole club house being now roofed in, with much of the interior plastering far advanced. The contractors are bound to complete the building by the end of the present year.

In the "Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal," whence these details are derived, it is truly observed that "difference of opinion will exist with regard to the merits of the Conservative Club-house; but, at any rate, the design is not hackneyed, while the grandeur of the edifice cannot be denied." At the same time, without going into minute critical detail, we must enter our protest against the feebleness and poverty of the composition of the lower or basement part of the façade; especially in contrast with the grouped columns above, these being altogether disproportionate to the supporting columns of the basement, which are likewise unsatisfactorily placed. The upper division of the front is, on the other hand, very successful; and the Club-house certainly forms the most prominent architectural feature of St. James's-street. Some difficulties that existed in the shelving nature of the ground have been cleverly mastered by the able architects.



THE NEW CONSERVATIVE CLUB-HOUSE, ST. JAMES'S-STREET

## CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Feb. 11th.—Sexagesima Sunday.  
 MONDAY, 12th.—Lady Jane Grey beheaded, 1555.  
 TUESDAY, 13th.—Revolution of 1688.  
 WEDNESDAY, 14th.—St. Valentine.  
 THURSDAY, 15th.—National Debt commenced 1590.  
 FRIDAY, 16th.—Sun rises 7h 12m.  
 SATURDAY, 17th.—Sun sets 5h 12m.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending Feb. 17.

Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h. m. 7 33	h. m. 8 47	h. m. 9 31	h. m. 10 18	h. m. 11 6	h. m. 11 49
h. m. 8 7	h. m. 8 47	h. m. 9 31	h. m. 10 18	h. m. 11 6	h. m. 11 49

## ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

TERMS, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

	Per Quarter	Half Year	One Year
£ s. d.	0 6 6	0 13 0	1 6 0

May be had of all Newsmen and Booksellers, or at the Office, 198, Strand.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "H. R. T."—A list of Unclaimed Dividends at the Bank of England may be referred to at Deacon's Coffee-house, Walbrook.
- "J. H. B."—The manuscript is left at the office. The writer is thanked.
- "Z. A."—A Subscriber.—The charge for advertising in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is 7s. for five lines, and 1s. for each line after.
- "Humanus's" small pamphlet, condemning the Fixed Bridge, or Bearing Rein, has been received, but the evil has too frequently been exposed.
- "An Old Subscriber."—The second son of the Sovereign would be created Duke of York.
- "The Ghost of Barry."—"The History of a Picture" is interesting, but we have not room.
- "A Cabinet Maker."—Stenford, is not liable for duty on the conveyance, but he is liable for the horse if once entered.
- "G. P."—Leicester.—Has our subscriber a perspective view of the church?
- "J. M."—Hyde, is liable.
- "A Lover of Hunting."—Cornwall.—We cannot find room.
- "W. F. F."—Yes.
- "Antigua Earthquake."—We have received a statement of the receipts and distribution of the funds raised for the sufferers by the earthquake in Antigua, from which it appears that there has been dispensed the sum of £35,353 14s. 8d.
- "J. H."—Mile End.—A book 275 years old would be useless for a newspaper.
- "An Old Gentleman."—On the occasion of another royal visit. The tales are becoming very popular.
- "A Sherbonian."—See the gratis Supplement to Vol. III.
- "S. Q."—We recommend our subscriber not to trouble himself in the matter, unless he possesses considerable interest.
- "T. M. R."—Upper Kennington-lane.—Declined.
- "J. B."—Bolton.—1. We do not fold the papers. 2. The cases will be ready shortly. 3. The Census error shall be corrected.
- "F. T. V."—Penzance.—See future announcements.
- "J. W. P."—Burslem.—The application depends on circumstances which our subscriber does not sufficiently explain.
- "Columbus and the Egg."—Too stale.
- "Timothy Plain" is thanked for his letter.
- "C. A."—should address to the head gardener, &c.
- "A Subscriber."—Neither of the works has the reputation of being sound.
- "A Constant Subscriber."—Liverpool.—See this week's journal.
- "Andrea Gambassani."—We have not space.
- "Ignoramus Vox."—The nobleman sits in the House of Lords.
- "Hodge Glowworm's" lines are not bright enough.
- "A. B."—Declined.
- "K. A."—should apply to Messrs. Robertson and Co., Patent Agents, Fleet-street.
- "W. R."—Cambridge, is thanked for his sensible hints.
- "J. and F."—The illustration shall appear.
- "U."—Pemmican is a kind of concentrated meat for ships' crews in long voyages. Boulders (stones), in geology, are rolled blocks of stone rounded by the action of water.
- "L. M. N. R."—Islington.—"The Parting Moment" will not suit.
- "T. W."—St. John's-lane.—The Captain of the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms to the Queen is Lord Forester.
- "Mun's" request, if literally complied with, would occupy more space than we can spare.
- "S. V. R."—Spire and steeple, in architecture, are synonymous.
- "J. A."—Bath.—The terms must be misprinted.
- "R. S."—Maidstone.—Address to Mr. Dickens's publishers, Messrs. Chapman and Hall, Strand.
- "D. C. K."—Glasgow.—The continuator of Sir James Mackintosh's "History of England" is Mr. James Wallace.
- "A Constant Reader."—Dublin.—A tender to the amount of forty shillings may be made in silver, but beyond that amount it must be in gold. If a tender be made to a larger amount in silver or in bank notes, and no objection be taken at the time to the medium in which it is made, the objection to the tender on that ground will be held to be waived, and the tender will be held good to the full amount to which it is made. (See the article Tender in the "Penny Cyclopædia.") A tender, moreover, to be legal, must be unclotted with condition.
- GAME LAWS.—We quite agree in the sentiments expressed by our northern correspondent on the subject of the Game Laws, but the crowded state of our columns utterly precludes the possibility of giving insertion to his rather lengthy communication this week. We promise, however, not to lose sight of the subject, and will take an early opportunity of recurring to it.
- We beg to refer our Glasgow correspondent to the 83rd and 89th numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for a solution of his query.
- CHESS.—"J. D. F."—You are not obliged to say check to the queen.
- "One who can play a Little."—Walker's Treatise on Chess is the one we should recommend.
- "Clia Viator."—Received.
- "X. Y. Z."—You may have two or more queens on the board at once, as we have stated at least twenty times.
- "W. D."—It depends entirely upon situation; it ought to be a draw.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1844.

We observe with great satisfaction that the subject of railway monopolies is at last forcing itself upon the attention of the Legislature, and although, from the declaration of the President of the Board of Trade, there is little hope that increased accommodation for the humbler classes, or a reduced rate of fares, will be made the subjects of ministerial consideration, yet, from what occurred in the House of Commons in reference to this question on Monday last, we do not despair that, even in spite of the Government protection, the various railway companies throughout the country will be obliged to abandon the harsh and unfeeling mode of traffic which they have hitherto pursued, and consent to provide at all proper times and seasons accommodation for the poorer class of travellers commensurate with their means, and who are now virtually shut out from all the advantages of railway transmission. Mr. Gladstone has declared that to encourage railway competition, would be, in his opinion, to "multiply monopolies;" but whilst he seeks to strengthen the prerogative of the Board of Trade, by giving it a veto on all contemplated new lines, he holds out not the slightest hope of any check being put to the abuses of existing railways, nor is it even hinted at as being a proper subject for inquiry. It was well observed by Mr. Roebuck, that when Parliament granted a monopoly it had a right to interfere if that monopoly was not exercised as Parliament had been led to expect, or as was conducive to the interests of the public. For ourselves, we should say that although we would be the very first to protect the rights of individuals who have invested their capital in railways on the faith of acts of Parliament, yet when we find companies becoming bloated with the immense accumulations of wealth, from which the public derives not the slightest benefit, and that all the promises which were at first held out, of reducing fares in the

event of the speculation paying a dividend of a certain amount, were nothing more than so many specious delusions, we cannot hesitate to declare, that the rivalry of competing lines must be productive of much benefit. On some of the railways the third class passengers are huddled together like so many sheep, without shelter from the inclemency of the weather, and without a seat, a circumstance which is, in our opinion, a disgrace to any class of commercial speculators, much more one that numbers amongst its pursuers many of our benevolent and Christian legislators.

## PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—BALANCE SHEET.

An Account of the Net Public Income of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the Year ended the 5th day of January, 1844, after abating the Expenditure thereout defrayed by the several Revenue Departments.

INCOME OR REVENUE.		Total.
ORDINARY REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.		£ s. d.
Customs .. .. .	21,033,717	0 9
Excise .. .. .	12,877,528	17 6
Stamps .. .. .	6,948,136	12 7
Taxes (Land and Assessed) .. .. .	4,190,486	1 6
Property Tax .. .. .	5,249,260	13 11
Post Office .. .. .	595,000	0 0
Crown Lands .. .. .	117,500	0 0
Is. 6d. and 4s. in the £ on Pensions and Salaries .. .. .	5,231	18 0
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenues of the Crown .. .. .	5,440	11 7
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices .. .. .	47,676	11 2
OTHER RECEIPTS.		51,069,978 7 0
Money from China, under the Treaty of August, 1842 .. .. .	1,315,209	1 6
Imprest and other Monies .. .. .	100,517	15 10
Money received from the East India Company .. .. .	60,000	0 0
Unclaimed Dividends (more than paid) .. .. .		52,545,705 4 10
		37,112 5 10
		52,582,817 10 2

EXPENDITURE.		£ s. d.
FUNDED DEBT.—Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt .. .. .		24,656,892 7 10
Terminable Annuities .. .. .		3,924,183 16 4
Total Charge of the Funded Debt, exclusive of £8740 17s. 9d., the Interest on Donations and Bequests .. .. .		28,581,076 4 2
UNFUNDED DEBT.—Interest on Exchequer Bills .. .. .		688,084 4 2
Civil List .. .. .		390,306 17 4
Annuities and Pensions for Civil, Naval, Military, and Judicial Services, &c., charged by various acts of Parliament on the Consolidated Fund .. .. .		582,594 10 8
Salaries and Allowances .. .. .		245,341 6 11
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions .. .. .		178,456 5 3
Courts of Justice .. .. .		735,785 13 6½
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund .. .. .		257,409 11 9
Army .. .. .		5,997,156 0 0
Navy .. .. .		6,606,056 14 2
Ordnance .. .. .		1,910,704 1 3
Miscellaneous, chargeable on the annual grants of Parliament (including £262,000 to indemnify the holders of certain forged Exchequer Bills) .. .. .		3,279,363 16 5
Canada Insurrection .. .. .		25,300 0 0
China Expedition .. .. .		410,056 0 0
Opium Compensation .. .. .		1,245,823 5 10
Excess of Income over Expenditure .. .. .		10,480,459 17 8
		£61,139,514 11 5½
		1,443,302 18 8½
		£62,582,817 10 2

## THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

The reception on the throne by the Queen of the Address of the House of Commons, on Saturday afternoon, was postponed, in consequence of the receipt at Buckingham Palace of the melancholy and unexpected intelligence of the death of his Royal Highness Ernest (reigning) Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, father of his Royal Highness Prince Albert. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge called at Buckingham Palace on Saturday afternoon, to inquire after his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty and Prince Albert left Buckingham Palace at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, in a carriage and four, for Windsor Castle. The royal party quitted the palace by the garden-gate, and travelled post to Windsor Castle, unattended by any escort from town.

WINDSOR, Sunday.—Prayers were read before the Queen and the Prince by the Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay (in their private apartments), who also performed divine worship before the members of the Royal Household, in her Majesty's private chapel, both in the morning and afternoon. In consequence of the lamented demise of the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the whole of the members of the Royal Household are in deep mourning. The painful intelligence of the death of her Royal Highness's brother reached the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore, from Buckingham Palace, between twelve and one o'clock, on Saturday afternoon. Her Royal Highness was most deeply and painfully affected at the unexpected and mournful tidings of her sudden bereavement. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert paid a visit of condolence to her Royal Highness on Sunday afternoon, shortly before dark, in a close carriage and pair, observing the strictest privacy.

MONDAY.—Her Majesty was very nearly meeting with an accident when leaving the Castle to take a private walk in the Home Park, which, in the present extremely delicate and interesting situation of the Sovereign, might have been attended with serious and painful consequences. The Queen, on proceeding from the Castle, down the steep declivity leading from the South-terrace to the outer entrance to George the Fourth's gateway, between the York and Lancaster Towers, would have fallen backwards, and with considerable violence, in consequence of the slippery state of the pathway which was entirely frozen over, had it not been for the presence of mind of the Countess of Dunmore, who fortunately caught her Majesty in her arms, and thus prevented the Queen from sustaining any injury.

TUESDAY.—Her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert walked for a short time on the terrace, and in the afternoon visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent at Frogmore House, where they remained some time. The Queen and Prince dine in private, and continue in the strictest privacy during the remainder of the week. The Castle has assumed a most sombre appearance. The whole of the blinds of the windows are drawn down throughout the royal residence. The shutters of every house in the town are also closed out of respect to the memory of the parent of the Prince Consort. The state apartments at the Castle will remain closed to the public for some days.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland left Stafford House on Wednesday, for the Earl of Carlisle's seat, Castle Howard, Yorkshire, in consequence of the noble earl, her grace's father, having experienced a relapse, and being alarmingly indisposed, which prevented the family from coming to town. We understand that the noble earl is labouring under an attack of paralysis.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge attended a meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England on Wednesday, in Hanover-square. In the evening his Royal Highness, attended by Colonel Keate, dined at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street.

Sir Robert Peel has issued invitations for a grand parliamentary dinner on Saturday, the 17th instant, at his residence in Whitehall-gardens. We regret to record the demise of Lady Pannel Grant, of Grant, sister to the Earl of Seafield, who expired at West Park, near Elgin, on the 27th inst.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

EXCLUSION OF CATHOLICS FROM JURIES. A public meeting of English Catholics was held on Wednesday at one o'clock, at the Freemasons' Tavern, for the purpose of considering the propriety of addressing her Majesty on the subject of the conduct of the Law-officers of the Crown in Ireland, in excluding Roman Catholics from the jury on the State Trials in that country. The room was crowded long before the commencement of the proceedings.

On the platform we observed Lord Camoys, Lord Stourton, the Hon. C. Langdale, P. Howard, Esq., M.P. (Carlisle), the Hon. Sir David Vavasour, Bart., P. C. Maxwell, Esq., Charles Eyston, Esq., J. Tempest, Esq., J. Townley, Esq., W. Williams, Esq., J. A. Cooke, Esq., E. Jerningham, Esq., R. Berkeley, Esq., (of Spetchley), James Eyre, Esq., John Selby, Esq., George Morgan, Esq., George Basil Eyston, Esq., the Rev. Dr. Magee, Revs. Sisk, Moore, Harrington, Price, Cotter, Torsell, Coyle, Telford, Browne, Rymer, Hunt, Hearne, O'Neil, and several other distinguished Catholic noblemen and gentlemen.

At one o'clock, on the motion of Lord Stourton, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Langdale, Lord Camoys was called to the chair.

The Chairman then read a letter from the Earl of Shrewsbury, expressing his indignation at the insult offered to the Catholics by the conduct of the Government in striking off the names of all Catholics from the jury panel, and protesting against the conduct of the Government to the Catholics. (Loud cheers.)

Lord Stourton was called on to propose the first resolution. He said he was almost a jubilarian in the service of his Roman Catholic brethren. (Cheers.) He saw those who had assisted them one by one decay, but he, though old, was a living witness to refute the calumny that Catholics were not to be bound by their oaths. (Cheers.) His late excellent friend the Duke of Norfolk would not pass the rail by which he might enter Parliament, and he cast his staff upon the ground rather than enter that place, because he would not take a certain oath. He would not enter it himself, because there was an oath upon it. (Cheers.) They would not endure to have their privileges abridged in the House of Parliament, because they were Catholics. If they could not vote upon every measure that came before them, he would consider it a dishonour and not an honour, to be a Member of the House of Peers. Such was the opinion of the first peer of the realm, the late Duke of Norfolk. If he abstained from voting on questions relating to the Established Church, he did so from delicacy, but not in consequence of any oath he had taken. The Catholic religion was spread over the world, and if it were true that Catholics were not to be believed on their oaths, then they were perjurers over the whole world. Let Catholics and Protestants quarrel with each other on the point, but let them not weaken the foundations of their common religion, and their common belief in the sacred volume. Let them call on her Majesty to protect, not their, but her and their common Christianity. The noble lord concluded, amid loud cheers, by proposing the following resolution:—

"That the abolition of civil distinctions, on account of religion, was the avowed object of those who introduced and understood the principle of the Act for the Emancipation of the Roman Catholics."

The Rev. Mr. Harrington seconded the resolution, which was put and carried. Several other resolutions were then passed, and the following address was carried unanimously:—

"We, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, professing the Roman Catholic religion, strongly impressed with the importance of the principle sanctioned and established on the passing of the Emancipation Act, that our religion should no longer be a bar to our full and free enjoyment of those civil rights and privileges of which we had so long been deprived under unjust and erroneous imputations on its tenets, cannot but view with extreme jealousy the late act of the legal advisers of your Majesty's Government in Ireland, whereby all Roman Catholics were excluded from the jury list. We, therefore, humbly presume, in presenting this, our loyal address, to your Majesty, to protest against this, their act, being construed into a precedent for infringing on those rights and privileges which we consider ourselves equally entitled to, and justified to enjoy with any other class of your Majesty's subjects."

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman, three cheers were given for Daniel O'Connell, and the meeting separated.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF LICENSED VICTUALLERS.—This Society held a jubilee at the London Tavern on Thursday last, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the publication of the *Morning Advertiser*, a journal, the profits of which go to maintain that splendid institution in Kennington-lane, which is an ornament to the metropolis, of which her Majesty, Queen Victoria, is the patroness, and which maintains and educates a great number of children, the sons and daughters of decayed members belonging to this populous body, besides granting pensions to the parents. Nearly a thousand members assembled to commemorate this—to them and to all charitable disposed persons—gratifying occasion, and the utmost enthusiasm and harmony prevailed throughout the evening. The proceedings of the Licensed Victuallers in support of their charities present an example well worthy of imitation; for although that body, like every other extensive association, is greatly divided on political subjects, yet with them "the end justifies the means," and the staunchest Conservative is reconciled to the Radicalism of his organ by the honest consistency and ability with which it is conducted, as well as by the objects of that noble institution which its success so materially contributes to support. Like many other of the splendid charities with which the metropolis abounds, the Licensed Victuallers' Institution has reared many valuable members of society.

DINNER TO THOMAS BARING, ESQ.—On Wednesday evening the electors of the city of London resident in the district and ward of Farringdon Within, gave at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, a public dinner to Thomas Baring, Esq., the Conservative candidate at the late election. George Byrom Whittaker, Esq., was in the chair, surrounded by about one hundred electors, including several influential supporters of the Conservative cause voting in this ward.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY.—On Wednesday the twenty-third annual meeting of this society was held at the office, 74, King William-street, City; John Labouchere, Esq., presided. The chairman, after a few preliminary observations, called on Mr. Harley, the secretary, to read the report, which stated that during the year there were admitted as patients 2778; and that relief had been afforded to 2033 out-patients; making the total number during the year 4811. From the financial statement it appeared that the receipts for the past year were £4040 19s., and the disbursements £6000; making a deficiency of nearly £2000.

POST-OFFICE ORDER.—The following notice appeared on Wednesday at the Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand:—The next mail for India, &c., via Marseilles, will be despatched from hence on the 4th March. The Clyde will take out the West Indian mails on the morning of the 17th instant. The Caledonia, for the American mails of 4th March. The Superior, for the New South Wales mails of the 29th instant.

LONDON AND BRIGHTON RAILWAY.—On Wednesday the proprietors held their half-yearly general meeting in the large room at the London terminus, Mr. Parsons, Chairman of the Directors, presiding. There was a numerous attendance of proprietors from Brighton, York, and other places, and amongst them Sir John Simpson, Captain Kelly, R.N., Mr. Rowland Hill, Mr. Baxendale, Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway; Mr. Kastrick, engineer, and others. The report announced that the receipts for the ordinary traffic during the past half-year, as contrasted with the corresponding period of the previous one, showed an increase of £9885. The reduction of the company's fares, in August last, had been attended with advantage both to the proprietors and the public, and an assurance had been obtained from the General Steam Navigation Company that, during the ensuing season, improved steam-boats should be provided for the passage to France, via Shoreham and Brighton. The meeting was occupied for upwards of three hours, in the discussion of a variety of topics. Ultimately resolutions were passed, declaring a dividend at the rate of 20s. per share, and negating a proposition on the part of the South-Eastern Railway, to take a lease of the Brighton line, at a rent of £100,000 per annum; also authorising the Directors to take a lease, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, of the proposed branch lines from Brighton to Hastings, and from Shoreham to Chichester, and to adjust any differences in the accounts unsettled with the South-Eastern Company. Captain Kelly, R.N., Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Wigan, having been re-elected Directors of the railway, the meeting separated.

THE NEW ROYAL EXCHANGE.—Instructions have been given by the committee superintending the erection of the New Royal Exchange to sell the triangular block of buildings facing Cornhill and Threadneedle-street, known as Bank Buildings, and which is to be taken down for the purpose of forming the western approach to the New Royal Exchange and the site for the Wellington statue.

DEATH OF ANOTHER OLD BOW-STREET OFFICER.—Mr. Salmon expired on Sunday, within a few days of his old associate Mr. Goodson, whose death we recorded last week. Mr. Salmon was the oldest Bow-street officer living, being 74 years of age. He was engaged in apprehending Thistlewood for the Cato-street conspiracy, in which enterprise Smithers was killed. Latterly, till within a few weeks of his death, Mr. Salmon held a situation as officer in the Court of Equity at Westminster Hall.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

BRIGHTON.—MILITARY OUTRAGE.—The magistrates of the Brighton bench were engaged for five hours on Monday with a charge of riot and assault, preferred against six soldiers of the 7th Hussars. The parties were Corporal Hubbard, Privates McIntore, Weston, Williams, and Baldwin, and Kean, servant to Captain Sir William Russell. According to the evidence, the soldiers, between one and two o'clock on Thursday morning, broke open a house in Thomas-street, pulled some little Italian boys out of their beds, then proceeded to an adjoining room, and served three women and children in the same way, and moreover, stripped the beds, and broke the bedsteads on which the females slept. The master of the house, who slept next door, being awoke by the disturbance, ran to the spot, when both he and his wife were struck with fragments of the broken bedsteads; the woman received a severe injury in the back, and her husband sustained a compound fracture of the arm. The soldiers then attacked the wind-dows with bludgeons, clothes-props, brickbats, stones, and then, having discovered a scarcely a whole pane was left in the house; and then, having discovered the couple of pianos or organs used by the Italian boys about the streets, they dragged the instruments into the streets, and utterly demolished them. The injury to the house was estimated at near £20, and to the pianos at about as much more. We understand that the provocation which gave rise to the outrage was an attack made upon one of the regiment by parties connected with persons of ill fame, for whom the street is a rendezvous, and that the injured soldier's comrades, in endeavouring to take vengeance, mistook the house. All the prisoners were committed for trial at the adjourned sessions; but on the following day the Colonel gave bail for the appearance of Corporal Hubbard, who was consequently discharged.

DEVIZES.—THE ELECTION.—The nomination took place on Tuesday morning. Mr. Ludlow Bruges was proposed by Colonel Olivier, seconded by Mr. Butcher. Mr. Temple was proposed by Mr. P. Anstie, seconded by Mr. James Waylen. Both candidates had a fair hearing. The Mayor declared the show of hands in favour of Mr. Bruges, and a poll was then demanded for Mr. Temple and his friends.

The polling took place at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, and finally closed at four, when the numbers were—for

Mr. Bruges .. .. .	206
Mr. Temple .. .. .	64
Majority .. .. .	142

DOVER.—The remaining portion of the South-Eastern Railway from Folkestone to Dover was opened on Tuesday last. The directors, accompanied by a party of friends, left Folkestone, in a special train, decorated with flags and laurels, at a quarter before four o'clock, and proceeded at good speed towards

Dover. As the train issued from the Shakespeare Cliff Tunnel, drawn by the engine Shakespeare, a most animated scene presented itself in contrast to the previous darkness. The heights were crowded with spectators, flags were flying, bands of music were playing on the heights, salutes were fired, and the voices of the people were heard cheering as the carriages passed along. At the station, the band of the 1st Dragoon Guards from Canterbury was drawn up, and played "God Save the Queen." The band of the National Guard of Calais was also in the station, and afterwards played the English National Anthem. When the directors had descended from their carriages, the Mayor and Corporation of Dover, in their robes of office, came forward, and the Town-clerk (W. G. Ledger, Esq.), addressed Mr. Baxendale, the chairman of the company, and congratulated him on the successful completion of the arduous undertaking, which promised to become of the greatest public benefit. Mr. Baxendale acknowledged the compliment in a short speech, and thanked the Corporation and inhabitants of Dover for their very cordial welcome. A procession was then formed, consisting of the Mayor and Corporation, and the Directors of the Company, preceded by the two bands of music, and accompanied by numerous banners, having appropriate mottoes. The procession took a circuitous route, through some of the principal streets, to the Theatre, which had been fitted up for a public entertainment to be given by the Corporation of Dover to the directors of the railway and their friends. The interior of the theatre was very tastefully decorated with flags, devices, and evergreens. In one of the side galleries the band of the Calais National Guard was stationed, and on the opposite side the band of the 1st Dragoon Guards, who played alternately during dinner. Shortly after five the Mayor entered the theatre, followed by the members of the Corporation, and by the chairman and directors of the railway. Among the other gentlemen present were Mr. Rice, M.P. for Dover; Mr. Cubitt, engineer in chief of the railway; M. Maurice, the Mayor of Calais; the Deputy Mayor of Boulogne, and the officers of Artillery, and of the 95th and 77th Regiments quartered in the town. The Mayor of Calais returned thanks for the health of Louis Philippe, and several excellent speeches in French and English, breathing the utmost friendship and cordiality between the two countries, were delivered during the evening.

**FLINTSHIRE.**—The Flintshire colliers have struck work for an advance of wages, at a time when hundreds of working men are in a total want of employment. This movement has been urged by the delegates from the north, whose meetings have recently noticed. The following are said to be amongst the demands:—The colliers demand that what they are now paid 4s. for shall be advanced to 5s. 6d. The drawers demand an advance of from 2s. 8d. to 3s. 2d.; and the tillers from 2s. 5d. to 2s. 11d. All others employed also demand an advance. The strike is not general, but still it is embarrassing to several large concerns. This combination will probably produce a combination of employers, which will eventually end in the depression of wages.

## IRELAND.

**LORD DE GREY AND SIR E. SUGDEN.**—It is rumoured that there has occurred a very serious misunderstanding between the Lord Lieutenant and the Lord Chancellor. The cause assigned has reference to a fashionable party at the residence of the Chancellor. This matter has been much talked of in Dublin for some days past. The Lord Chancellor or his family did not attend the late drawing-room at the Castle.

**THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.**—The weekly meeting of the Association was held on Monday in the Conciliation Hall, Dublin. The building was crowded to excess. On the motion of Mr. Maurice O'Connell, the chair was taken by Lord Ffrench, amidst the most rapturous applause. His lordship said, amongst other things, "that he identified himself heart and soul with Mr. O'Connell." The meeting was addressed by Mr. Maurice O'Connell, M.P.; Mr. Dillon Brown, M.P.; and Mr. Smith O'Brien, M.P., who moved and carried a resolution to appoint a committee to watch over the proceedings in Parliament. [Mr. O'Connell entered the hall during the proceedings, and was most vociferously cheered.] After the other business was disposed of, Mr. O'Connell handed in some more money, and said, although he had already spoken something more than five hours, he could not refuse to address a few observations to the meeting. They were words of peace. His opinion was that matters were going on as favourably as possible, and inculcated peace as the only means of obtaining the Repeal. Mr. O'Connell moved the adjournment of the association till Monday next, and announced the rent for the week to be £560 4s. 10d. Mr. Roche, M.P., was then moved to the chair, and the thanks of the meeting were voted to Lord Ffrench.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

**MALTA, Jan. 15th.**—The Commander-in-Chief has appointed Mr. Herbert, mate of the Queen, to be acting Lieutenant of the Orestes; Mr. Percy Coventry, mate of the Queen, to be acting Lieutenant of the Vernon; and Mr. Hawkie, mate of the Queen, to be acting Lieutenant of the Geyser. On Tuesday, the 9th ult., a court-martial sat on board her Majesty's ship Queen, which was continued by adjournment, for the trial of Lieut. C. B. Strong, of that ship, on a charge of absenting himself for several days without leave. The charge having been proved, the prisoner was sentenced to be dismissed his ship, and to be placed, for two years, at the bottom of the list of lieutenants. Rear-Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis was President; Captains Rich, Sartorius, Walpole, members.

On Saturday, the 3rd inst., a trial of her Majesty's steamer Rattler took place at the measured distance in Long Reach, in order to determine, as correctly as possible, her rate of going, as compared with that of her sister ship, Prometheus, which had been ascertained by the Government authorities the day before, by a similar trial. The result was, contrary to the general expectation, in favour of the Rattler, to the extent of nearly half a knot per hour, their relative speed being as follows:—Prometheus, 87½ knots; Rattler, 92½ knots, or within a fraction of 10½ statute miles per hour. The Prometheus is one of the third class war steamers recently introduced into her Majesty's Navy by the present surveyor, Sir William Symonds, and is under orders to sail almost immediately for the Mediterranean.

The Penelope steam frigate returned to Plymouth, from a week's cruise, on Saturday last, having blown out the bottom of her hot well. She is gone up Hamoaze to repair damages, which will occupy three weeks. She is destined for the coast of Africa, as an engineer is ordered to take passage in her, on the way to join the Gorgon, to which he is appointed.

The Vernon, 50, Capt. W. Walpole, is ordered home from the Mediterranean. She will call at Lisbon.

**PROMOTION.**—Mate: Mr. F. E. Forbes, to the rank of Lieutenant, and to the Childers, vice Milbanke, deceased.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—Lieutenants: J. R. Baker, to the Tortoise; R. Mc. K. Richardson (additional), to the Cornwallis. Mates: W. A. Lee, to the Excellent; R. T. N. Chessy, to the Prometheus. Chaplain: Rev. G. Richards, to the Victory, vice Marshall. Assistant Surgeons: Richard Hooper (additional), to the St. Vincent; Dr. R. Clarke, to the Prometheus; Dr. Rae, to the Minden. Second Master: Forbes Macbean, to the Excellent. Coast Guard: Lieut. John Kiddle, to command Harry, R.C.; Lieut. Charles Henry Baker, to Vulcan steamer; Lieut. Charles Douglas O'Brien, to be Lieutenant of a station. Removals: Commander Douglas Curry, from Newcastle, to Ryde district, vice Commander Robert Kerr, to Weymouth; Lieut. Henry Crocker, to Prince Albert; Lieut. Samwell, from Gorran Haven to Mevagissey; Lieut. Charles Goldsmith, Shamrock, R.C.; Lieut. Thomas Edward James, R.N., from Hapshipburgh to Lyme Cobb.

An invention has been made by an ingenious mechanic of Edinburgh, of a new mode of creating motion to vessels, doing away with the paddle-wheels and boxes, as well as the Archimedian screw. It is a simple revolving cylinder, placed amidships, which acts as a windlass, and makes a rope of the sea; in fact, the velocity acquired is in proportion to the quantity of water discharged by the agency of the cylinder, through a discharging nozzle at each side of the vessel; and, what is curious, the discharging nozzles can be turned by a simple operation on deck, so as to stop the vessel, make her move backwards, or round as on a pivot within her own length, without even the knowledge of the engineer, or the assistance of the rudder, as no stoppage of the engine is necessary for these purposes. The convenience is a smaller consumption of fuel, and the capability of the broadside carrying an entire armament.

To the pension of £100 per annum, of which General John Mackenzie is already in receipt, an addition has been made of £210. Major Generals Helier, Touzel, James Hay, William Wood, George Burrell, and Sir Robert James Harvey, are each to receive £200 per annum, and Colonels Alexander Kennedy Clark Kennedy, and the Hon. George Cathcart, on the unattached half pay, £100 per annum each. The pensions of the first six are to take effect from the first of last month, and those of the two Colonels from the 1st instant.

A court-martial is ordered to be held in a few days, on board the St. Vincent, on Lieut. Dyke, late of the Iris frigate, on charges preferred against him by Captain Lee, of the Royal Marines, late Commandant at Ascension, for words uttered by the Lieutenant, presumed to be prejudicial to the character of the Captain.

**SHIPWRECKS.**—Intelligence was received in the City on Wednesday, that the splendid packet Anne, Capt. Crawford, of the port of Ardrossan, was lost, and in all probability, every person on board perished. From the particulars obtained it appears that the vessel was nearly new, having been built about eight months since by Mr. Henderson, sen., and had made only one voyage to Malta, and was on her road from Cork to Glasgow, laden with a cargo of logwood. On Tuesday week the two boats belonging to her were washed ashore close by Turnberry Point. In one of the boats was the lifeless body of Mr. John Henderson, jun., the mate. Since then the vessel has been found a few miles S.W. of the Ailsa Craig, and the masts, which were both gone close by the deck, have been subsequently towed on shore, along with the greater portion of the rigging. Owing to the recent boisterous gales it is supposed that the vessel must have capsized, and all hands perished. Information was also received that the Julia, Capt. Burnett, of Guernsey, from Caen for London, and reported as lost, on Monday last, at about two o'clock, A.M., in running for Havre, during a violent gale of wind from the north, struck on a sandbank. The captain and crew, anticipating that she would go to pieces, abandoned her. Towards daylight the storm moderated, when Captain Burnett and the crew, with assistance, returned to the vessel, and succeeded in getting her off the sandbank, and brought her to Havre, in a very leaky state, where she is at present undergoing a survey.

**SOUTHAMPTON.**—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Pacha, Captain Wilson, arrived at Southampton on Monday last, from Gibraltar, &c., bringing all the Peninsular mails; also the East India passengers who were detained at Malta, in consequence of an accident which happened to the Great Liverpool steam-ship, and which has been before noticed.

## ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

**THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.**—The inquiry into the circumstances attending the deaths of James Hanney and Proctor William Scott, the engine driver and stoker of a luggage train on this line of railway, who were killed near the Springfield ballast hole on the morning of the 28th ult., was resumed on Monday forenoon before Mr. C. C. Lewis, coroner for Essex, at the Three Cups Inn, Springfield-road, Chelmsford, and after the examination of several witnesses, at half-past nine o'clock at night was adjourned to a future day.

**EXPLOSION AT MALDEN POWDER MILLS.**—On Monday morning, at one o'clock, the inhabitants of Malden, a village between Cheam and Kingston, Surrey, were alarmed by a loud noise similar to that made by the discharge of a park of artillery. It was soon ascertained that an explosion had occurred at the powder-mills, which are the property of Mr. Frederick Taylor, of Ersell. There was no person at work in them at the time, and, therefore, the result was not of a fatal character. From an inspection subsequently made, it was found that one of the cornings mills, in which there was a quantity of green or unprepared powder, had been utterly destroyed. The process of grinding was in actual operation at the time, and it is supposed that prior to the man, who had the care of this particular mill, leaving, he had not sufficiently damped the powder, the consequence of which was, that some grit getting intermixed with the dry powder caused the latter to ignite by friction with the machinery. It is a singular circumstance that an explosion occurred at these mills about six months since, at the same early hour in the morning, and under similar circumstances.

**ACCIDENT IN HYDE PARK.**—Tuesday morning a young man named Henry Budding, a groom in the service of Lord Sudeley, whilst exercising a valuable horse, the property of his lordship, in Hyde Park, the animal suddenly took fright, and succeeded in throwing his rider into the road. The poor man was conveyed to St. George's Hospital, where it was discovered that he had sustained a serious fracture of his right leg.

**THE LATE MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE IN THE CITY.**—Mr. Payne, City coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday at Guy's Hospital, on the body of James Hillier, a carpenter, aged 23, one of the unfortunate men who were injured by an immense quantity of earth falling on them, at the excavation made for the Gresham Club House, at the corner of King William-street and St. Swithin's-lane, on Saturday last. The evidence showed that there was no neglect on the part of those who superintended the excavation. The cause of the earth giving way was attributed to the weight of an iron water pipe, about five or six feet from the bank of earth which fell. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.**—On Wednesday night, at half-past nine o'clock, as police constable Weavers, No. 237 M, was going his rounds, his attention was directed the steam saw mills belonging to Messrs. Harrison, situate in Swan-street, Bermondsey, by perceiving a dense body of suffocating smoke issuing out of the sawing-house. No sooner had the constable spread the alarm, than the fire broke through the roof, and in less than five minutes through every part of the sawing-house. The brigade, by dint of extraordinary exertion, succeeded in arresting the progress of the fire; and shortly after ten o'clock the conflagration was entirely extinguished; not, however, until that part of the premises where the outbreak took place was, with its contents, almost destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown.

**MELANCHOLY LOSS OF LIFE AT MESSRS. BARCLAY'S BREWHOUSE.**—On Wednesday afternoon, about two o'clock, Mr. Roberts, one of the foremen of the above-named establishment, with one of the men under his superintendence, descended into one of the large vats for the purpose of cleansing it, when it was shortly discovered that they were insensible, suffocation having taken place. Immediate assistance was procured from St. Thomas's Hospital, when Dr. Callaway and several other medical men, were in prompt attendance, and after using every means surgical skill could devise, it was found that life was quite extinct. Mr. Roberts was much respected by the firm. He has left a wife, as also the other unfortunate sufferer. It is a remarkable circumstance that Mr. Roberts was appointed to the situation in consequence of having saved the life of Mr. Arthur Barclay, when bathing at Cornwall, sixteen years since, and has lost his own life in endeavouring to save the life of a fellow creature.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—It is with deep concern we have to state that the Right Honourable the Earl of Kintore has met with another painful bereavement, in the death of one of his daughters—a most interesting child, about ten years of age, who, while amusing herself near the top of the staircase at Keith-hall, fell over the balustrade, and alighted on the basement floor, a very great height. She was taken up in a state of insensibility, and died in little more than an hour. This distressing accident, occurring so soon after the sudden and lamented death of Lord Inverury, renders the affliction doubly severe.

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—A deplorable accident, attended with loss of life, occurred on Saturday last, shortly before twelve o'clock, on the site formerly occupied by Dove-court, Mansion House-street, where some extensive excavations have been going on during the last few weeks, preparatory to the erection of the Gresham Club-house. A number of men had been engaged during the morning in excavating a deep trench for the reception of concrete, and one of the carpenters, named Hillyer, was in the act of placing a board against the embankment, when a large quantity of earth fell into the trench, burying not only the unfortunate man in question, but several others underneath it. The others managed to effect their escape before the mass fell in; but three quarters of an hour elapsed before the poor fellow was got out; and on being taken to Guy's Hospital, it was pronounced that he had been dead some time.

The Bishop of Salisbury consecrated the new church at Redhill, on Wednesday, the 31st ult., the Right Rev. Prelate officiating for the Bishop of Bath and Wells. On Thursday his Lordship performed the same ceremony at the new church at Easton near Wells; and on Friday the new church at Flenbridge, near Ilminster, was consecrated by the Bishop.

By a statistical account in the *Moniteur Algerien* we learn that the European population of Algeria was, on the 1st of October last, 57,642, being an augmentation on the preceding year of 7665. The population was thus composed: French, 124,274; Maltese, 6402; Spanish, 18,548; Italian, 6332; German, 2086.

Prince Albert visited Mr. Westmacott's studio, Wilton-place, to inspect the sculpture for the pediment of the New Royal Exchange, on Friday last.

The Ojibbeway Indians visited the brewery of Truman, Hanbury, and Co., on Saturday last, and were not a little astonished at the wonders they beheld. They were most hospitably entertained, and relished the ale, stout, &c., amazingly. Among other novelties the males had a war dance at the bottom of one of the empty vats.

The high-sheriff of Tipperary has fixed Saturday (this day) for the election of a representative for that county, in the room of the late Mr. Valentine Maher. The election is to take place at Clonmel.

We have seen a private letter from a party on whose intelligence we can rely. He states that several gentlemen had left St. Petersburg for Cabul, and that some of them are spies under the guise of naturalists.

A petition for presentation to her Majesty was received at the Home Office on Monday from Birmingham, signed by 14,000 individuals, praying for the release of J. O'Neill, convicted and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for sedition.

John Blount, convicted at the Worcester Michaelmas Sessions for an assault upon John Bick, with intent to rob, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment, has received a free pardon from her Majesty, it having been clearly proved to Sir J. Graham that Blount was entirely innocent of the charge laid against him.

We find that Mr. Templeton gives an entertainment at the King's Arms, Kensington, on the 14th instant; and on the 28th he commences a series of entertainments at the Music Hall, Store-street. Mr. Templeton promises to revive, with novelties of a *recherche* nature, his *Evenings in Hanover-square*. We wish him all the success his pre-eminent talents in this line fully merit.

In the case of an Irish row which came before the London Sessions last week, Sir Peter Laurie, pending the altercation in court, offered to bet the Recorder fifty guineas to five that the parties would settle the matter over a glass of gin. The Recorder gravely replied, that he did not know of such a thing as betting on the bench.

Mr. Carr, solicitor of the Excise in Scotland, is to be solicitor of Excise in England, in the place of Mr. Dehany, who has been compelled to resign that lucrative office from ill-health. The office was filled for many years by the father of Mr. Carr.

Fox-hunting is the sport of which the King of the Belgians is particularly fond, and in which he is the most expert. It is said that his Majesty preserves the skins of all the foxes that he kills, and that he is now having a very handsome carpet adorned with foxes' tails, made at the palace of Lacken.

An Imperial ukase has been received in Lithuania directing the authorities of towns and other localities inhabited by Jews to transport those unhappy persons, amounting to 36,000 families, to a distance of 12 leagues from their several actual places of residence. This cruel ukase was further to receive its execution before the 18th inst.

Accounts from Goritz state that the Duke d'Angouleme was still severely indisposed, but that no immediate danger was apprehended. An atrocious murder had been committed in that city on a foreign nobleman residing there; it took place during the night, while he was at rest.

## POSTSCRIPT.

### ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

Intelligence has arrived announcing another attempt at a Progressista revolution in Spain. At eleven o'clock, on the 31st ultimo, a council of ministers was held, at which several intercepted letters compromising some 60 individuals at Madrid were read. Senors Manuel Cortina, Madoz, Gernica, Verdery Peres, Alonzo, and Garredo, Progressista deputies, were arrested and lodged, *pro tempore*, in the city prison. It is added that Generals Serrano and Concha have also been arrested. The garrison was immediately put under arms and the posts doubled, and during the night a considerable force left the city, with orders to proceed to Valencia by forced marches. The disturbances commenced at Alicante, where an insurrectionary junta had been formed. The most vigorous measures had, however, been ordered for the purpose of preventing the extension of the revolt. It was rumoured that the Provincial Regiment of Valencia, stationed in garrison there, had joined in the insurrection, which appears exclusively directed against the Government. A junta of Government was formed in the usual way. A Commandant of the Carabineers, named Bonet, is at the head of this movement, which took the authorities by surprise. M. Lasala, the Mil-

tary Governor, M. Ramon Cerati, the Political Chief, and the Provincial Commandant of Valencia, were immediately imprisoned. The National Guards are to be suppressed, and the liberty of the press abolished. The *Madrid Gazette* is filled with most stringent decrees against the insurgents. General Narvaez had been appointed, in addition to his other dignities, a Lord of the Bedchamber. The National Guard at St. Sebastian had been disbanded.

The pretext for these arrests is stated to be that the revolt at Alicante is the result of a vast conspiracy, in which the above parties are suspected to be implicated.

The following are the orders given by the Minister of War to the Captain-General of Valencia:—

"1. All the leaders, officers, and sergeants belonging to the army and the provincial militia, the National Guard, Custom House Carabineers, and the Marine, who have taken part in the rebellion of Alicante, shall be shot, whenever they can be seized and their persons identified.

"2. If, after being summoned by the Queen's troops to give up all their arms, and to re-unite under the banner of loyalty, they do not comply with the order, within a limited time, they shall then be decimated in conformity with an ordinance strictly commanding this to be done. Any delay is left to the discretion of your Excellency.

"3. All private persons who shall have figured as leaders in the rebellion of Alicante, shall be shot.

"Captains-General and Commandants-General are rendered strictly responsible for the execution of the above measures."

Madrid is placed under martial law, as well as the provinces of Alicante, Murcia, Albacete, Valencia, Almeria, Castellone de la Plana, which are all placed in a state of siege. Three steam-vessels have been dispatched to Alicante, to blockade the place.

Madrid Route on Feb. 1.—Five per Cents, 20½, for March 18.

It was reported in Paris on Wednesday that Lopes and Madoz had escaped from Madrid. It was the brother of the celebrated person of that name who was arrested.

BAYONNE, Feb. 4.—The following important information has reached this town from Pampluna:—"The Spanish Government has decided on calling upon the province of Navarre to furnish its contingent for the last levy of 25,000 men voted by the Cortes, and as some resistance and much discontent will be caused by this measure, the Minister of War intends directing a force of 6000 men upon Navarre."

Sir John Power, Bart., of Kilfane, died on Saturday, in his 76th year.

Mr. J. N. Wigney, late M.P. for Brighton, whose bankruptcy created such a great sensation some time since, died at his residence in Porchester-place, Hyde-park, a few days ago.

**ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY COMPANY.**—Yesterday (Friday), the annual meeting of the shareholders, proprietors and directors of the London and Birmingham Railway Company, was held in the station, Euston-square. The large room was completely filled, as well as the passages, with an immense crowd, and at the table were George Carr Glyn, Esq., Chairman of the Company; Sir James Pearson; Mark Phillips, Esq., M.P.; E. Cardwell, Esq., M.P.; T. B. Macaulay, Esq., M.P.; J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M.P.; T. M. Gibson, Esq., M.P., and gentlemen from Lancashire, Warwickshire, &c. The report stated that the Company's affairs were most prosperous and ad improving, and that, compared with the corresponding half-year of 1842, there was an increase in receipts of £11,398, while in the working charges there was a decrease of £2000. The balance in the hands of the Company now was £299,751 5s. 5d., on which a dividend had to be declared, with the exception of £17,006 left in the hands of the Directors. A dividend of £5 per cent. on every share of the 424,434 £100 shares was granted, and of 17s. on every one of the new £32 shares, which were 42,966 in number. A discussion took place on the progress of the company with Government relative to the Chester and Holyhead Harbour and Railway, from which was elicited that the Government would make the harbour and the company the railway, for which one million of money was ordered by the meeting to be set aside. Mr. Cropper, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Young, Mr. Tooke, and Mr. Glynn, were re-elected on the Board of Directors, and with thanks to the Chairman and Directors, the meeting separated. The dividend was announced to be payable on the 15th of February, and it was also stated that the third-class carriages had been covered over for the convenience of the public, which was received with loud applause.

**COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.**—MR. CHARLES MATHEWS and his CREDITORS.

—This insolvent, the comedian, appeared on Thursday, on his petition, praying that the Court would appoint a sitting for the final order under the new act. His schedule disclosed debts to the amount of £8111, and the interim order of the Court, which was obtained on the 23d December, had stayed about 30 accounts. There appeared on the schedule upwards of 100 creditors, and in addition a long account was given of the insolvent's income and expenditure, including that by his wife (Madame Vestris), from his former insolvency, in June, 1842. The renewals, which were due at the time mentioned, were upwards of £4000. He proposed to set aside one-half of his income, which would, at present, be £1350 for his numerous creditors. The court was thronged. Mr. James appeared for one of the creditors, Mr. Anderson, the insolvent's brother-in-law. On being examined, Mr. Mathews said—My salary is £20 per week, and we have taken £10 per week for expenses of dresses, which is not sufficient in consequence of our wardrobe, which is worth from £300 to £400, being held by Mr. Cafe, from whom some day I hope to redeem it; therefore for the want of many of those dresses, we are obliged to buy new ones. Mr. James should wish Mr. Mathews to state what reduction would be necessary from his salary for stage decoration, and what was requisite for the maintenance of himself and wife.—Mr. Mathews: £30 a week for stage expenses, and the maintenance of myself and wife. The £30 a week included £10 for personal expenses, £10 for wardrobe expenses, £5 a week for a carriage, which was much cheaper than a hackney cab, and £5 for servants at the theatre.—Mr. James thought that £5 a week for a carriage was too much.—Mr. Mathews: I can assure you it is cheaper than hiring a cab, for, in the first place, we have to go to rehearsal, then Mrs. Mathews has to go and make the necessary purchases for the wardrobe. We have seldom time to get a dinner at three o'clock, and in the meantime I have to run round to stop the mouths of creditors for £2000, at 60 per cent. and for the last five years, I have never had time to study a part except in a cab. I can do no more than offer my creditors the one half of what I earn.—Sir C. F. Williams: I think it is extremely liberal.—The protection was renewed. The schedule, which consists of 27 double folio pages, states that the only property which he has consists of wearing apparel to the amount of £50; while the gross debts and liabilities are £8111 10s. 10d. He has no credits, and no debts due to him. Mr. and Mrs. Mathews realised by provincial engagements, from January 17 to March 31, 1842, for 23 nights at Dublin, £630; ten nights at Edinburgh, £640; for six at Glasgow, £264; for two at Newcastle, £60; and for five at Liverpool, £200. From April the 19th to November the 14th, 1843:—In April, £140; in May, £280; in June, £280; in July, £280; in August, £200; in September, £280; in October, £280; and in November, £48; making a total of £4392.

**CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—FRIDAY.**—EXTENSIVE ROBBERIES.—

Henry Anselm, aged sixteen years, was indicted for stealing a quantity of mousseline de laine, value £2, and upwards, the property of Messrs. Robert Price and Co.; and William, his father, aged 48, and Sarah, his mother, aged 46, were charged with feloniously receiving the same, well knowing it to have been stolen. There were similar other indictments against the prisoners, who were defended by Mr. Payne. James Lordon, who was originally implicated in the transaction, was admitted as evidence on the part of the Crown. He stated that he became acquainted with young Anselm about sixteen months ago, and afterwards had interviews with the elder prisoners. He had lived with the prosecutors a considerable time before he began to rob them. He commenced in 1842, and disposed of the property to one or other of the prisoners. The system went on for a long time, and the prisoners paid him at a very low rate—one-third of the value of the plunder. He supplied the prisoners twice a week. The property named in the indictment was delivered by him to the prisoner Henry, near the General Post-office. There was a book kept, and he received money from all the prisoners. Several other witnesses having been examined, Mr. Payne made a most powerful speech, and the jury acquitted all the prisoners. The prisoners were again indicted for being accessories after the fact, and the same evidence having been given, the jury found the young Anselm and his mother "Guilty," and the Common Sergeant sentenced them each to seven years' transportation.

**FIRE IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.**—On Thursday night a fire was discovered to have broken out on the extensive premises in the occupation of Messrs. Cook, Gladstone, and Co., calico printers and Manchester warehousemen, situate on the south side of St. Paul's Church-yard, facing the south entrance to the cathedral. The warehouse is supposed to be the largest of the description in the metropolis, comprising no fewer than ten spacious houses, namely, six in St. Paul's Church-yard and four in Carter-lane, Doctors'-commons. The fire was caused in consequence of the improper construction of a common fire-place chimney into a fine of a large furnace, used for heating water to warm the premises.

**THE LATE TRAGEDY AT DEPTFORD.**—The unhappy woman Dickenson, who murdered her two children, and afterwards attempted self destruction, is sufficiently recovered to be removed, and is to be taken to Newgate as soon as the grand jury is discharged, so as to allow her time to gain strength to meet her trial at the next session.

**FATAL ACCIDENT TO ONE OF BARCLAY'S DRAYMEN.**—Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a melancholy and fatal accident occurred to one of Messrs. Barclay and Perkins's draymen, on London bridge. It appeared that deceased, whose name was Thomas Freeman, aged 41, was proceeding over London-bridge, towards the City, with a loaded dray, which, from the crowded state of the bridge, he kept close to the kerb. He was walking alongside the shaft on the path, when his attention was called to a cart on the other side; while turning round, his feet slipped, and he fell under the wheels, which passed over his chest. He must have died instantly, as he showed no signs of life when taken up and placed on a shutter, on which he was conveyed to St. Thomas's Hospital.

## FOREIGN.

**ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 21.**—The packet Emmette came into this harbour from Beyrout on the 17th inst., and brought intelligence of the death of Mr. Robert Bateson, M.P., son of Sir Robert Bateson, of Belvoir-park, county of Down, Ireland. He died at Jerusalem, of fever, caught by too great exposure to bad weather, on the eve of Christmas-day.

**FRANKFORT, Feb. 1.**—The city of Goritz, the residence of the exiled Bourbon family, has been the theatre of an atrocious murder committed upon the person of Count Attems; circumstances are spread with the account of this murder, that would render it, if true, a sidiepiece to the famous execution ordered by Queen Christine of Sweden during her exile in France.

**WHOLESALE MASSACRE.**—Accounts from the Havana state that an insurrection of slaves had taken place there, and that no less than 500 of the poor creatures were killed on the spot! The coolness and business-like announcement of this event in the American journals, demonstrates the effect which the close and habitual contemplation of slavery has in blunting the better feelings of humanity.

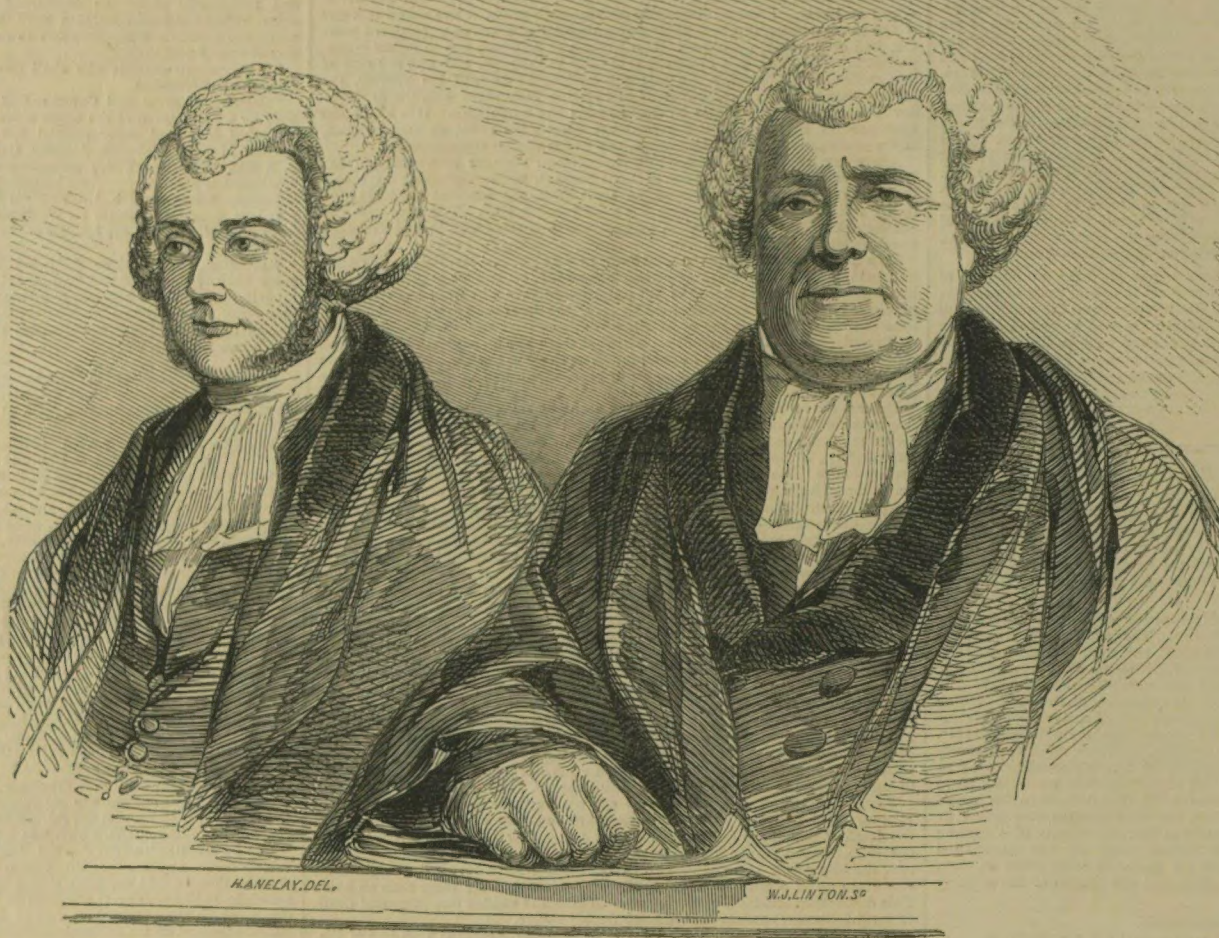
## THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.

The *Liberator*, (as he is styled by his political associates,) and his son, are here represented in their forensic costume. Of Mr. O'Connell's address delivered in his own defence, in the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday last, a summary will be found in another part of this week's paper. In this speech it was clearly apparent that the promotion of the Repeal question was a much dearer object to the hon. and learned gentleman than his escape from the meshes of a State Prosecution. We cannot better express our opinion of Mr. O'Connell's defence than by adopting the language of our respected contemporary, the *Morning Post*, who is not in the habit of eulogising the Irish Agitator, and who thus refers to his oratorical display of Monday last:—

"It possesses, indeed, few of the flowers of rhetoric, or of those allusions to general literature, or other matters of general interest, which make a speech attractive to a listening crowd of ladies and gentlemen. But we are bound in justice to say, that upon a deliberate reading of Mr. O'Connell's speech, it appears to us to be a frank, familiar, and manly harangue, which does him greater credit than a more flowery oration would have done. Many of the references to documents which had been referred to before must have been tedious; but, apart from these, when he spoke to the jury, not (as he said himself) in the character of his own advocate, but the advocate of his country, there was a manly air of truth about his appeal, which was much more than we expected from him."

Mr. O'Connell during his speech had divested himself of the Queen's Counsel garb which he has hitherto worn, and appeared plainly attired. His address—listened to amid the most solemn silence—was not delivered at the commencement with that emphasis and confidence which characterise the hon. gentleman's manner elsewhere, but as he proceeded those qualities seemed to return to him.

It will be seen by a report of a meeting of English Catholics, held at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday last, which we have given elsewhere, that Mr. O'Connell's peculiar position at the present juncture has awakened in the breasts of his co-religionists in this country a stronger feeling of sympathy than that which is generally supposed to exist between the self-styled *Liberator* and his more aristocratic friends. If any jealous coolness has heretofore existed between the parties, the proceedings alluded to must go far to reconcile their differences. The following character of O'Connell, taken from the "Dublin Review," was read by Lord Camoys, and may be given here, as showing the estimation in which he is



MR. JOHN O'CONNELL.

MR. O'CONNELL.

held by his admirers; but, of course, we do not hold ourselves responsible for the accuracy of the writer's views or opinions. The reviewer is answering a work which calls Mr. O'Connell "a gross, clumsy, open, impudent deceiver."—"For forty years has this 'gross, clumsy, open, impudent deceiver,' been living among them, mingling in their festivities, presiding at their assemblies, kneeling at their altars: instructing, advising, guiding, impelling, restraining; standing upon an eminence, with the searching gaze of a mighty empire fixed for ever upon him; every word and every gesture, every action and every omission, recorded and canvassed: in the high courts of law, in the high court of Parliament, in the high court of public opinion, in the high court of the press—the most powerful press in the world; by eloquent men, by learned men, by acute men; by the lower orders of society, by the middle orders, by the upper orders; by artisans, by merchants, by lawyers, by parsons, by proud barons, by mighty kings; in all these, by all these, has this being, without a name, been accused and tried. For forty years has this trial been going on, and the first generation of accusers, and witnesses, and judges has passed away, and left room for another and another, and after all this the conviction is yet to come. His bitterest enemies have borne testimony in his favour, and they who would grind him as wheat, or burn him in a furnace, have admitted and maintained that he is a sincere man, an honest man, and all, all proclaim that he is a great man. They who know him best, whose interests are chiefly identified with his incorruptible virtue—one of the purest hierarchies in the world—one of the most laborious, virtuous, simple-minded priesthoods in the world, and seven millions of the Irish people, have placed in his hands, without a shadow of misgiving, their dearest earthly hopes. Nor have they done so precipitately, blindly. They have tried him long, they have trusted him long, and he has never once betrayed them, and, therefore, they trust him again. He has the blessing of the church, he has the prayers of the people, he has the confidence of both. Profane history has no example of this kind."

So much for Mr. O'Connell as he appears to the mental vision of his admirers. The other illustrations which ornament the present page have been taken in court by our artist at different stages of the proceedings, excepting that which represents the Attorney-General in an attitude of profound attention, and which was taken on Monday, as he actually appeared during the delivery of Mr. O'Connell's harangue.

## THE STATE PROSECUTIONS IN IRELAND.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

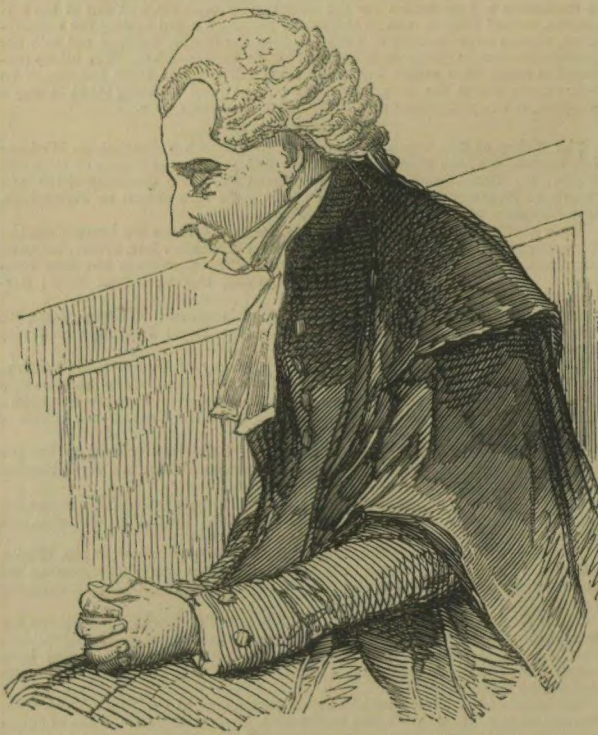
DUBLIN, Feb. 7.

COUNSEL engaged on these Trials have since last week, kept Dublin alive with extraordinary sensation, and, within twenty-four hours, that sensation had communicated itself to every part of Ireland. The incident which had aroused all this agony of emotion—moved so many tongues to wag with passion—put the stutter of agitation upon so many lips—poured the glare of bewilderment into so many maddened eyes—and originated as much ejaculation as would have served the French Chambers for a round dozen of sessions—was nothing more than the semi-mes-

sage of the Attorney-General to Queen's Counsel Fitzgibbon. A duel—or the subject of one—formerly so much a thing of course—now stirs the Irish hasty-pudding I can tell you; and a duel either intended or prevented—breaking in shadowy grandeur from the impatient heart of a vexed Attorney-General—during the very hurricane of a State Trial—was a phenomenon to fix all hearts and eyes, and make astonishment most unmistakable in the expression of its eloquence and the eloquence of its expression. The same sort of feeling too seems to have communicated itself by a sort of electricity to England—and really the poor Attorney-General seems to have got the worst of it all. The *Times* very nearly badgered him out of office.

"Cassio, I love thee still,  
But never more be officer of mine"

was quoted one fine morning, as if Ministers had just communicated



THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL LISTENING TO O'CONNELL'S DEFENCE.

to the Thunderer their intention of giving the conductor of Dan's prosecution the sack. None of the journals, however, except your own, gave an extract; none of them, indeed, contained a true report of that aggravating and insulting provocation in the speech of Mr. Fitzgibbon, which appeared in my last letter. In Dublin, this irate burst of forensic indecency is rather approved than otherwise; but there is, nevertheless, a truly Irish feeling strongly apparent in society that the Queen's Counsel should not have gone like a whining school boy, telling tales to the birch-holders on the bench, but have put the Attorney-General's note into his pocket and have fought! For my part, I hold it rather a mercy that if the Attorney-General was to betray the infirmity of his temper, it was just as well that matters turned out as they did; but it is curious to remark that Sir James Graham's disclosure of the Irish law-officer's letter upon the subject of a sort of "conspiracy" on the part of the traversers' counsel to attack him, completely coincided with the remarks of your own leading article upon the event in question. He was bitterly provoked—no doubt of it—and Ministers have thrown their shield around him in consequence.

"Cassio is still an officer of theirs."

With reference to the trials themselves, a week of abounding interest has transpired. They have never—not even when Sheil was to be heard—provoked the same anxiety, and ardent expectation and curiosity, as was displayed after Fitzgibbon had ceased to utter his bitter philippic, up to the moment of the close of O'Connell's speech. This was, in great measure, owing to the new tone of public feeling produced by Mr. Whiteside, in the grandest speech that has been spoken in Europe since the best days of Canning, and the most brilliant outpourings of Brougham.

Of this speech I deeply lament to say (for any omission from it is a loss to the literature of the country) you have in England but the faintest and most meagre outline. It is the misfortune of the trials that it should have been the speech best spoken and worst reported, but such is the fact. Sheil's oration had the advantage of being given almost to the letter; but this far more glorious production of Mr. Whiteside (and I say this without depreciating the truly fine eloquence of Sheil,) has been nowhere followed in the same literal spirit, or given to the public eye, as it was poured in rapturing brilliancy upon the public ear.

The *Freeman's Journal* of the first day, and the *Monitor* of the

second, contained the best reports; but all the English versions were deficient.

Do not believe that I exaggerate about this truly noble emanation of gigantic intellect, when stating that after having heard all the great speeches of the British Parliament upon vast national questions for many years, I declare it to have surpassed anything that has been uttered within that temple, sacred to the very spirit of all eloquence, since the early genius of the two men I have already mentioned shed its lustre upon the world's oratory—or even since Burke selected that favoured arena to fill it with those floods of fire, which, with all the glory of immortality, are still blazing before nations of mankind.

It is not enough to say, as Daniel O'Connell has said, that Whiteside has made his fortune, but it is better and more beautiful, if not more true, to aver that he has made his fame. And it is very remarkable that it should be so; most remarkable that a staunch Conservative barrister should found a loud and lasting reputation upon the defence of the uncompromising and inveterate Repealer who is now upon his trial. Yet such was the effect upon all hearts of that imperishable oration, that men went about the streets of Dublin with their blood stirred and their voices trembling over his praise; and had there been that day an election for the city, and Whiteside ambitious of Parliamentary renown, the most violent opinionists of extremest parties would have rushed to poll for him alike.

The speech were difficult to describe, but I could almost exchange the happiest moment of my memory for the delight with which it inspired me. It was beautiful absorbingly, full of light and shade, of rapid changes of colour and transitions of thought; now exhibiting the radiance of a sunlit river—now the power and impetuosity of a rushing torrent—now the depth and strength of waters that roll through forests in the still majesty of an eternal calm! It was commenced with a grave modesty—a nice sense of the responsibility the speaker was incurring; a graceful spirit pervaded all the exordium, and then the lawyer developed the proper doctrine of conspiracy to respectfully attentive ears. At that moment there was a favourable impression, but no dream of what was to follow lingering upon any brain. The stars of the mental firmament had not as yet begun to shine. But soon, one by one, they broke upon the audience, until they studded the fine oration with their light. First the light play of a frolicsome humour, that bantered without cruelty, and burlesqued

(Continued on page 91.)



DISCUSSING THE TRIALS.



DISCUSSING THE TRIALS.

## FINE ARTS.—FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.

## FRANCESCA DA RIMINI.

FROM THE ITALIAN OF DANTE.

BY LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

"I fain would speak to that unhappy pair,  
Who hand in hand so lightly float in air."  
In words like these, to Maro I expressed  
My wish: and thus he granted my request.  
"Wait till the Shades approach, then name the word  
Of love, which rules them; straight you will be heard."  
Soon as I saw the constant ghosts were cast  
Near to our station by the baleful blast,  
Swift I conjured them: "By your miseries past,  
Oh, speak!" and as two doves on wings outspread  
Float to their darling nest, by fondness led,  
So did these sorrowing spirits leave the throng  
Where Dido broods o'er Man's unpunished wrong;  
Nor aught of woe concealed, nor aught refused,  
Such magic power was in the words I used.  
"Oh, pitying stranger! that in this dread place  
Canst feel for blood-stained hearts, had we found grace  
With the great Lord of all we should not cease  
To pray his mercy for your future peace;  
For you shew mercy to our mortal sin—  
But stay; while yet the tempest holds its din,  
Speak what you list, ask what you reck to know,  
And hear our griefs—'tis all we can bestow.  
In lands where Po with ample torrent flows  
To the broad sea, and finds at length repose,  
We sprung; there love, by which each gentle breast  
Is quickly fired, my Paolo's heart possessed  
For that fair form, torn from me in such chill  
And cruel fashion as afflicts me still;  
True love by love must ever be repaid;—  
I learned to please him so, that still his shade  
Is seen e'en here to wander by my side,—  
For love we lived, for love together died.  
But he by whose unnatural hand we bled,  
With Cain shall dwell;"—these words the Shadow said,  
Thoughtful I listened,—when I heard the offence  
Borne by these gentle souls, in sad suspense  
I bent my eyes: the silence Virgil broke,  
And questioned of my thoughts—slowly I spoke:  
"Alas!" I said, "how soft and light a train  
Of sweet desires led these to endless pain!"  
Then turning round, the lovers I addressed:  
"Your griefs, Francesca, weigh upon my breast,  
And fill my eyes with tears; vouchsafe to tell,  
In love's spring-season of fond sighs what spell  
First brought the bud of secret hope to flower,  
And taught your hearts the presence of his power."  
"Alas!" she said, "when only pangs remain—  
The memory of past joy is sharpest pain,—  
And this your master knows; yet if desire  
So strong and eager prompt you to inquire  
Whence sprung our love, the story you shall hear,  
Though every word be followed by a tear.  
One day, intent to wile away the time,  
Alone, yet void of fear as free from crime,  
We read of Lancelot's love: oft from the book  
We raised our eyes, and each commingling look  
Led to a blush,—the story we pursued,  
Till one short, fatal passage all subdued.  
For when we read the lover crowned with bliss,  
Her rapturous smile, and his more ardent kiss,  
He, who is ever to my side attached,  
He from my lips a kiss all trembling snatched;  
No conscious slave the impassioned message bore,  
Save that frail book: that day we read no more."  
As thus one Shadow told the mournful tale,  
The other did so feelingly bewail,  
That pity checked my blood, my voice, my breath,  
And sunk me to the ground as one in death.

Literary Souvenir.

THE  
YOUNG FLAGEOLET PLAYER.

BY

MISS LOUISA STUART COSTELLO.



As the tourist or traveller enters the gates of the fine park of Chatsworth, the pride of Derbyshire, approaching from the pretty villages of Rowsley and Beeley, he passes along a hollow road, very much overgrown, and somewhat gloomy, till, having gained the top of the hill, he reaches the open space called Lindeslow, where, if there is ever any wind, it is sure to salute him at that point.

Instead of keeping straight on, should he happen to take the upper road, which winds beside a fine grove of high elms, he will arrive at a preserve, where fat bucks, destined to immolation, and a group of curious goats are usually seen. After pausing a few moments, to remark the gambols of the kids, the most light-hearted of animals, he may follow the palings; leaning against which, are the majestic victims, their companions, which gaze with large serious eyes on the intruder, their lofty spreading antlers waving over their heads, as they rise indignantly, and move to a greater distance, as if to avoid observation.

The stranger soon comes to a second gate, having Beeley Moor and its Druid stones before him, and part of the old park and its mysterious recesses on his left hand, in the distance; suddenly he perceives a small hamlet, so concealed in the bocage which encircles it, that it does not show itself till the last moment.

This secluded nook is called Calton Lees: it is composed of five or six houses only, of which two have been beautified, so as to keep up their original form of the Elizabethan age, with additions. One of them is conspicuous for the beauty of its little gardens and lawns and bowers, into which opens a large bay window, the centre part forming a door, and leading by a flight of steps into the miniature shrubbery. Roses and honeysuckles creep almost entirely over its exterior, and all kinds of flowers bloom in the parterres.

As the cottage stands on the acclivity of the hill, there is a rather extensive view of the moors and mountains from its upper windows; but the most admired object with the inhabitants, is the view it commands of "the Duke's stand," a fine ancient tower, in the midst of the woods, on a great elevation, where the red flag flying tells of the arrival of the master of Chatsworth.

A group of thatched roofs peep forth from an opposite tuft of trees on the answering hill, and a forest of pines, chestnuts, beeches, and oaks, crowns the heights above. The most luxuriant meadows spread abroad in all directions, some leading down to Darley Dale, others upward to "the Hill Top," as a romantic elevation, surmounted by a curious old house, is called. A thick grove of magnificent trees leads up a steep ascent to a fine open space of meadow, dotted thickly with hawthorns of great age: this is named Calton Hill—descending from whence, and being now in the Rutland territory, a rugged path, through a tangled wood, conducts to the Dale of Bakewell.



It is impossible to conceive anything so retired as this charming hamlet of Calton Lees, whose quiet and decent inhabitants are mostly farmers and cottagers of a better order. In the smallest of the tenements—all of which are kept in the greatest order, and have a most picturesque appearance—lived a widow, familiarly called by her neighbours Betty Swain. She had several sons, all the most industrious boys in the neighbourhood, and one daughter, the prettiest girl in any village near. Ellen Swain was about seventeen, and might be seen every evening setting out, with her shining milk-pails, to the fields by the Derwentside, to milk her two cows, which, knowing her voice, left their numerous companions in the clover, and came to pay their daily tribute.

Troops of young girls from Beeley and the hamlets round were accustomed to take their evening's walk, bent on the same errand; and their fresh complexions

and neat appearance are sufficiently attractive, although the white cap, check apron, and worsted hose of old time have given way to the fashionably-made gown, and bonnet, and smart shoes, and stockings of modern improvement.

When these rural damsels all meet under the trees in the park, waiting to rest and to select their cows from the herd, there is generally a good deal of conversation, and all the news of the country is discussed. Information is given of approaching wakes, and well-flowings, cricket-matches, and tea-drinkings; and parties are formed, and meetings agreed on.

Ellen Swain was always ready to assist any of her companions on these occasions, and her lively conversation and agreeable anecdotes always made her arrival amongst them a matter of congratulation to the assembled milkers. It was rarely that she failed to come; although, if otherwise occupied, her little brother Jacob was sometimes sent as her substitute; but this was regretted, even though he was a great favourite, and not yet old enough to interrupt them, or cause any commotion in their minds at his sight. This, however, might not have been the case if Ellen had sent her elder brother Edward; for he was acknowledged to be the handsomest lad in Derbyshire, and as gay and lively, and, by some, thought as agreeable as his sister.

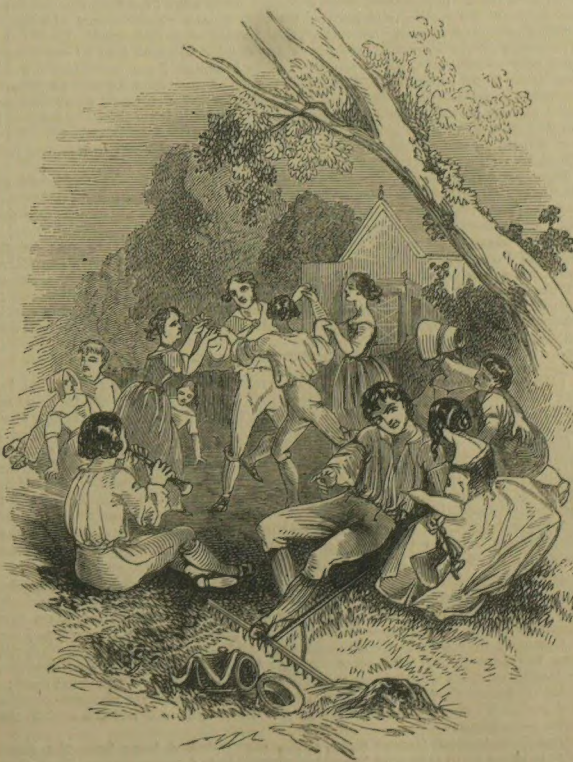
Every evening, after his work was done, his flageolet might be heard at the Lees, as he stood at his mother's cottage door, playing all sorts of airs with taste and skill quite astonishing, considering that he was his own instructor, and had caught all the airs by ear. Old Betty used to delight in hearing him, and Ellen was never tired of listening and dictating as he went on, like a bird, making the woods echo with his sweet music.

It chanced that an invalid gentleman, on his way from Buxton, where he had spent some weeks for the benefit of the waters, paused at Chatsworth, to make the usual visit at the Palace of the Peak, and, roaming through the park, took the turn lately described, instead of the high road, and found himself at the hamlet of the Lees before he was aware of his mistake. He was so much delighted with its calm, tranquil appearance, that, entering into conversation with the mistress of the pretty cottage with the bay window, he found she was not averse to receive him as an inmate, as the greater part of her house was now unoccupied, her married son and daughter, and their children, having recently left her to settle at Sheffield.

The invalid was enchanted with the appearance of the whole neighbourhood, and imagined that he had at last found the spot of all others which would best suit him for the summer: far removed from the noise of cities, to which he had been too long accustomed, and away from all the troublesome acquaintances with which a bachelor is usually pestered in a great town, or a small one.

Here, then, Mr. Ashe resolved immediately to take up his abode, without seeking further; and accordingly he became installed possessor of the pretty parlour, with its cheerful window, and the bedchamber where honeysuckles peeped in at the casement.

Every day he took long solitary strolls, and found new beauties to reward him for the trust he had placed in this charming retreat. He wandered amongst the solitary moors, and sought out the yet remaining altars of that strange worship which has never been explained. He sat for hours in the thick wood, listening to the fall of waters. Hestrayed in the thickly-flowered meadows, by the river side, and gazed on the blue distant mountains of the Peak, towering above the dark forest. But not the least of his amusements was to sit at his open window, in the evening, and listen to the concert which Edward Swain never failed to afford his



neighbours. Although Mr. Ashe had a fastidious ear for music, was an excellent critic, and had heard the best performers in all parts of the world, the simple melody which Edward drew from his flageolet pleased him extremely; and, when he heard the first notes, evening after evening he took his accustomed seat, and gave himself up to delicious musings.

One evening in August, when the hay-harvest, which is extremely late in Derbyshire, was going on, Mr. Ashe, as he approached his window, was aware of an unwonted stir in the hamlet, and remarked that the tones of Edward's flageolet were unusually brisk, and that he was playing with more than his wonted energy. He soon found that he was performing jigs and country dances to a party who had, like himself, been employed all day in haymaking, and whose joyous voices, as they made up their stack in a neighbouring field, the invalid had heard with amused attention during the afternoon, while the gurgling of a small waterfall, in the valley immediately below, seemed to form an under current of lively music.

"That young man," mused Mr. Ashe, "if properly instructed, would make a great musician. It is of such stuff performers are formed who set the civilised world mad with enthusiasm. Is he happier to remain the admired musician of his native village, or would it be better to bring him forth from obscurity and introduce a genius to the admiration of mankind?"

It was this train of thought that led Mr. Ashe from one image to another, until he pictured to himself Edward Swain the most celebrated flageolet player in Europe: rich, admired, sought, the centre of a circle; and still, as the lively sounds mingled with merry laughter went on without, he continued his dreams till the object of them was lost sight of. Suddenly the instrument ceased, and, after a pause, another strain of melody broke the stillness which had succeeded the mirth of the half-weary party.

A clear, deep, pathetic voice presently echoed along the valley, and the singular words of an Irish melody, in the original language, were heard giving force to the strain. So wild, and sweet, and solemn, was the song, that the musical enthusiast, for such was the invalid listener, was rapt with delight:

"Only he thought the sounds too quickly passed,  
And every note he feared would be the last."

When the song was over, he stepped out into his shrubbery, and, anxious to come nearer to the scene of action, strolled down the little laurel walk, which brought him, unseen, close to the party divided from him, only by a fence; he could, therefore, plainly hear the following conversation:—

"How did I come by such a voice, is it? Faith tell me it was given me by the fairies, who, in my country, sing like nightingales, though it was never my luck to hear them, seen 'em I have often."

"Oh!" said the laughing tones of Ellen Swain, "how can you say so? but you Irishmen are such deceivers always, one can never believe any of you."

"And can you say that, Miss Ellen," replied the first speaker, "When, didn't I say the very last thing last summer when I went back to Ireland after the harvest, that I'd be back this, and sure here I am; did I keep my word in that?"

"Yes," said Ellen, "that's true; but when I read your letter to farmer Turner, offering to come as usual, I thought you might change your mind for all, though he wrote to say he should be glad of your helping hand."

"So you saw my letter, then," was said in a lower key, and in a tone of peculiar softness; "and you saw that when I sent my respects to all the neighbours, your mother was not left out?"

"Yes," answered the young girl, her voice partaking somewhat of the sound of her companions, "and you said your mother was well too—did you leave her so? how glad she must be every time you go back after the harvest in Derbyshire!"

"How much gladder she'd be if I took a sweet little wife with me," whispered the melodist; but Mr. Ashe heard no more, for the laughter, talking, and confusion around.

"So then," he reflected as he strolled back to his window, "this is the young Irishman, whose letter, so quaintly written, my landlady brought to show me a few weeks back; it was full of good feeling, though a little oddly expressed: it seems he is proud of being a scholar, and writes every year to the farmer to offer his services, taking the proceeds of his labour to his old mother. How happy these people must be, toiling as they do, yet always light-hearted. Yet suppose he marries this pretty Ellen, what has he to give her?—what is their prospect but poverty, and a life of privation? He would, nevertheless, persuade her to it, and she would consent. Short-sighted mortals!"

"Thus runs the world away!"

It was not long before Mr. Ashe made himself acquainted with Edward Swain, and found in him an ambition answering to the talents he possessed, which were, in all respects, superior to the station he held. Although he fulfilled his daily duties cheerfully and without murmuring, yet he had aspirations and longings far beyond his humble occupations: he acknowledged that, when occasionally he had been admitted by the servants of Chatsworth to hear concerts there, he had formed wishes of being able to distinguish himself like the artists he saw caressed and admired. Visions of independence for his mother, and sister, and brothers, flitted before his mind's eye, and he wished for a wider field for his talents than the hamlet of the Lees. All the conversations which he had with Mr. Ashe confirmed his wish, never hitherto expressed, to try his fortune in another sphere; but he had no hope of an opportunity occurring which could give him the means of carrying out his wish. A musical education was requisite to make his talent of any avail, and how was that to be attained? He had scarcely ventured to ask himself the question, when the means were offered him by his new acquaintance.

With uncontrolled delight did he hear him propose that he should accompany him to London, to defray all his expenses, to place him at a public musical institution and afford him the chance of future fame and fortune.

What amazement to Betty Swain, what pride to Ellen, when Edward informed them of the proposal made! It was too flattering to be rejected—no such thought entered their minds—all was gold, all glittered before them, and, as the widow kissed her son and congratulated him, her remark was "Well, dear Edward, don't keep your carriage too soon."

When the chilling days of autumn, felt very sensibly in the Peak, began to warn the invalid that he must seek a warmer climate, the family of the widow felt that there was something besides exultation in their hearts, for they must part with Edward. What a loss he was to them and to all the hamlet no words could express, and when he drove away on the box of a hired carriage with Mr. Ashe every one repented that his departure was not opposed. He went himself, however, in high spirits, and had a thousand words of comfort to say to all his old friends, besides the encouraging assurances that he left with his weeping mother and sister, and as he hugged little Jacob—who tried to smile through his tears—he bade him be a man, and when he came back, he should have a new harness for the donkey, a promise which went a great way towards restoring his peace of mind.

Ellen felt for some time after he was gone a depression which she could not shake off; nor were her spirits increased when she received a letter from her admirer, Arthur Conner, the youth whose sweet voice had won the ear of Mr. Ashe as well as her own, informing her, that as the wheat harvest in the South was over, and as he had had a tempting offer from the directors of the Paris and Rouen Railroad to join a party of his countrymen on the line, he was about to quit England for a time. The addition, that he looked forward to a speedy return with plenty of money, when he hoped she would allow herself to be convinced that an Irishman could make the best husband in the world, carried some balm with it; but still she felt more than ever lonely and unhappy.

The bleak snowy winter of that part of the country, where it is generally exceedingly severe, had passed away sadly enough; the sharp spring had succeeded with little that was genial about it; but summer appeared earlier than usual, and brought weather as fine and warm as any that is known in the south. With sunny days came all the host of tourists and idlers who run through Derbyshire for its own sake, or on their way to the Lakes of Cumberland, and in every pretty wayside inn fashionable anglers had taken up their abode, their tackle complete, and their "Walton" in their pockets.

Of all the beautiful little hotels to be found in this county, where all are tastefully and artistically got up, none may compare in attraction with that at Rowsley, poetically pronounced by the country people, whose dialect is not in general too refined, *Rosely*. It was formerly, in Elizabeth's days, a private mansion, belonging to some substantial yeoman, and is large and commodious, all gable ends, low doors, and diamond casemented windows, high, ornamented chimneys, and shelving roofs of various heights. It stands in a beautiful garden, quite full of roses of every sort and kind, is overgrown with flowering shrubs, and shadowed with light graceful trees, and is close beside a pretty bridge, and one of the charming trout streams, the pride of the country. There is a great competition amongst the amateur anglers to get possession of certain favourite parlours which look into the garden, and almost always the inn is full of company throughout the season. Though this was very agreeable to

young Sir Lionel Vane, who was charmed to meet several of his college companions there, it was found too bustling for his invalid mother, and she was not sorry to hear from the physician at Bakewell, who attended her, that she could be received in the retired house of the Lees—quite as pretty, and infinitely more quiet, than Rowsley. Lady Lucy Vane had been a woman of fashion, and a beauty; she was highly sentimental, and extremely fanciful, and was always in extremes of one kind or another: the first sight of the "Peacock, at Rowsley," had thrown her into ecstasies of admiration, which had lasted a full fortnight, but at the end of that time she longed to change her sylvan retreat, and the Lees offered exactly the asylum from noise and bustle which she sighed for.

"Good Heaven, mother!" exclaimed her son, one morning as he entered the open window of her little parlour, "I have just had a vision! Have you seen her? The most beautiful creature that poet or painter ever imagined! Who would have believed such beauty existed in England!"

"Dearest Lionel," said his mother languidly, "what can you mean? Is it some lamb you have met in the meadows that has so enchanted your vivid imagination? I have seen nothing here so transcendent."

"Then you have not seen Ellen Swain," exclaimed the young angler; "for I ascertained her name from the boy who leads your donkey every day; she is his sister, and a perfect angel."

"A Madonna, I dare say," said Lady Lucy: "if she rode the donkey instead of me, and there were but a village Raphael to paint her, all would be complete. Do you remember, dear, when we were travelling in Italy, the amazement of a group of peasants on seeing me, thus mounted, suddenly appear before them: 'Santa Maria!' cried one of them; 'it is the Holy Virgin herself!' I was, it is true, handsomer then than I am now," added the lady, sighing, as she stood before a glass.

"You never looked so lovely, sweet mother," said her son. "How well this air of Derbyshire agrees with you—and with me, too. I am in no hurry to quit it. I will walk over those enchanting meadows every morning to see you; there is magnificent fishing just below here."

Sir Lionel kept his word, for he found many attractions in his walks; and he not only came in the morning, but his filial affection frequently led him along those same meadows in the summer evenings: he admired and enjoyed the rural fêtes everywhere, and there was not a well-flowering at which he was not a guest.

These well-flowerings are very pretty meetings, peculiar to this part of the country, and lately revived with great animation, and encouraged by all classes. They are not so picturesque now as they were formerly, in monkish days, when masses were said on the brink of the well, and garlands of flowers were thrown into the waters, and left on the margin, to propitiate the good saint or spirit; nor were they even then so brilliant as when the Druid priests, and the white-robed priestesses, with golden girdles, came in procession to offer flowers to the Goddess of the Crystal Spring; but still this relic of old usage, though not now altogether religious, is interesting and characteristic.

In most of the villages handsome fountains had been erected, and it is in honour of these useful buildings, that, on a certain summer day in every year, sort of wake or fair is held in the open space where they stand: before the fountain is placed a framework screen, covered with flowers, disposed in mosaic, in the most intricate patterns, introducing the arms and mottoes of the public benefactor, who was at the expense of the fountain, or *tap*, as it is here called. This brilliant screen is of every hue that flowers will yield, and glows and gleams in the sun with infinite gorgeousness; a band of music enlivens the scene; booths filled with toys and fruit attract the visitor, and groups of smartly-dressed men and maidens parade about the little village where the ceremony takes place, waiting till the hour arrives when dancing concludes the festivity. A service is performed in the church, at which several companies and clubs attend, the banners of their respective callings ranged along the walls, making the old arches gorgeous. The members of these fraternities, after church, walk out in gay procession to the house, where a feast is prepared for them, and where their hilarity commences.

Carriages filled with strangers may often be seen among the peasant groups, for it is become quite a fashion to visit the well-flowerings; and in one of these Lady Lucy Vane and her son were to be seen at the meeting, at the pretty village of Joulgrave. But far more than the ceremony did young Sir Lionel admire the appearance of pretty Ellen Swain, as she wandered about with pleased looks, accompanied by numerous female friends, not one of whom had half her beauty or animation.

"What a pity not to educate such a creature," said Lady Lucy; "she should not blush unseen amongst these mountains. I vow it would be a charming task, which would amuse me of all things. I wonder if masters can be had at Bakewell."

The idea, encouraged by her son, having once got possession of the mind of the enthusiastic lady, she was resolved to put it into execution. Ellen soon became a confirmed favourite with her, and her own inclinations assisting, she had nothing to oppose to the lady's proposal of her residing with her as companion. "Your having milked the cows, and all that sort of rural thing," said Lady Lucy, "only makes you more interesting and Arcadian, and it has not made your hands red at all: your cheeks being so blooming, is quite in character; you are exactly the very thing I have been dreaming of for years."

"And so have I," said her son, mentally; "but I wish she hadn't been quite so rustic, either. However, it can't be helped; she will soon surpass any fine lady in London."

Sir Lionel was not deceived: he went back to college, and Lady Lucy left Derbyshire, carrying her pretty companion with her, for her mother could not oppose the good fortune which deprived her of her two eldest children.

(To be continued.)

#### THE MAGAZINES FOR FEBRUARY.

We resume our notices from last week's paper with AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE, in which the editor continues his new tale of "St. James's; or the Court of Queen Anne," with considerable spirit: a peep below stairs at Marlborough House, and the cleaning of Marlborough's boots are capitally narrated; the portrait of Proddy, the Queen's state coachman, is excellent; the patter songs are good; the secretary's levee, introduces Saint John and Prior; and is followed by Harley's secret interview with the queen, interrupted by the Duchess of Marlborough: the narrative and descriptive passages in each chapter are in Mr. Ainsworth's best vein. The next paper is by Mrs. S. C. Hall, on "The Long Hours," illustrated by a touching tale, and opened with these sensible observations: "If men suffer so much from those 'long hours,' women endure much more; but they who are occupied in shops are generally unmarried females, who have not the care of a family to think of—this is the only alleviation, that I know of, to their case. Their being of necessity in the streets at late hours is a danger so great, that if 'everybody' could only be induced to look upon it in all its bearings, I am convinced it would soon cease to be permitted. The total remedy of the 'long hours,' as regards our shops, is so simple, so rational, and productive of such small inconvenience, that I can see no bar to its being completely applied, if 'everybody' does not, in running after some new object, quit the subject before the cure is effected. However, the sufferers are able to keep their case before the public by their own individual, as well as united, exertions; and this is doing a great deal."

The other papers are principally continuations, the most striking of which are Marryn's "John Manesty," and Leigh Hunt's "Honey from Mount Hybla." The number altogether is bustling and attractive, though we must enter our protest against the oracular style of the reviews of new books.

TAIT'S MAGAZINE opens with Mrs. Gore's "Blanks and Prizes; or, the Wheel of Fortune," clever and sparkling, as usual. "Reminiscences of Mrs. Opie" are commenced with a blue evening party. The review papers are on "Tytler's History of Scotland" and a batch of new novels, capitally executed: but probably the raciest article is "Bon Gaultier and his Friends," a sort of "Noodles," interspersed with some charming ballads, and well-seasoned with quizzing.

THE BOKHARA CAPTIVES.—We have great pleasure in announcing that letters from Trebizond of the 13th of December, announce the arrival there on the 11th of some Bokhara merchants, who report that Colonel Stoddart is still alive, and holding the appointment, under the Emir of that place, of commandant of a fortress, having been compelled to embrace Islamism under the name of Abdee Semet Khan. The same passengers likewise state that Colonel Stoddart has under him a young man, who acts as his secretary, who, according to their description, is supposed to be Captain Conolly. Later dates from Trebizond, of the 31st of December, mention that these reports had been confirmed by other persons arriving there from Bokhara on their pilgrimage to Mecca, and who had left Bokhara between five and six months previous. Mr. Wolff had reached Erzeroum on foot from Trebizond, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles.

SIGN-BOARD EXTRAORDINARY.—An American paper publishes the following as a copy of the sign-board of an itinerant showman:—"A Rattle Snack too be Shooed.—These histry oft this snack is as as follows: hee was ketcht on tung mounting buy a poore man with a large fammely, being sickers yre ould and very wenumous; he is now in a bocks and cant hirt no boddy, which is much better than too bee running wild, cause he cant want to eat nothun. Admittance is sickpents for them what please to pay it, and thrippents for them what dont; a libberall redueckson for fammeless. For more partickelars please to cawl on Old Dick. T. N.—Take notice it was the poore man and not the snack that had a large fammely."

The Hon. Captain George Grey, R.N., who obtained leave from the Admiralty to come from Gibraltar to see his venerable and noble father, Earl Grey, has resumed his command of the Belvidera, stationed at Gibraltar.

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

##### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. (Before Lord Chief Justice Tindal.)

GOSLIN V. CORRY.

This was an action of libel. Sir Thomas Wilde and Mr. Hoggins conducted the plaintiff's case; Mr. Hill appeared for the defendant. The plaintiff had been formerly in the employ of the defendant, a timber merchant, at Preston, as a sub-contractor, on the Preston Railway, and had become indebted to him in a sum of money, which, being unable to pay, the defendant, it was alleged, wrote a letter to the editor of the *Hue and Cry Gazette*, enclosing an advertisement, charging the plaintiff as having absconded, and imputed to him fraud. The advertisement subsequently appeared in the *Gazette*, and the plaintiff was apprehended in London, but, on being taken before the magistrate, no person appeared to make a charge, and he was discharged. The defendant denied that the letter containing the advertisement was in his handwriting, and the whole question in the cause rested upon whether it was so or not. The evidence was conflicting on that subject, some of the witnesses affirming and others denying that the defendant had written the letter.—His Lordship left the jury to decide and they, after having retired for a short time, found a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages, £200.

##### COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

THE QUEEN V. HENRY KING, EMILY ANN BIRCH, AND AUGUSTA BIRCH. This was a prosecution against the traversers for a conspiracy to defraud a number of tradesmen under false pretences. The scheme was this, for Mrs. Birch to order a great many goods of the most valuable kind from many different tradesmen—honouring in this way several dealers in one sort of goods with her profitable custom—to name a future, yet not very distant day for payment, and then before that day arrived to have the goods swept off by executions issued at the suit of King and the defendant Dorcas Phillips. The execution of King was to be in respect of money alleged to have been lent by him to Mrs. Birch. In the months of November and December, 1841, and January and February, 1842, was Mrs. Birch employed in carrying these schemes into effect. She went to various tradesmen, she ordered goods of an expensive description, consisting of plate, jewellery, wine, upholstery, pianofortes (for she had two of them of a very expensive kind, one from each of two eminent makers), and thus she accumulated in her house property to the amount of about £3,600. The goods had been ordered in from about December, 1841, to February, 1842. The time appointed for the payment was April; but before that time arrived two executions were put into the house of Mrs. Birch—one at the suit of King, for £2,185, and the other at the suit of Dorcas Phillips, for £500. The latter-named person, who was not on her trial, had kept a low lodging-house in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel. The principal conspirator, King, who is a solicitor, resided in chambers in Verulam-buildings, and the Birches lived in Bedford-place. A fiat of bankruptcy was issued against Emily Ann Birch (who was the widow of a coachmaker in Long Acre) whilst the sheriff's officer was in possession, but the most valuable goods had been removed, and it was there that the letters and documents which led to the detection of the conspiracy were found, they having been left with a servant to be burned. The case occupied two days (Tuesday and Wednesday). Mr. Kelly and Mr. Godson having been heard for the prisoners, the learned judge (Williams) summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty on the first count against the defendants King and Mrs. Emily Ann Birch, and not guilty as to Miss Birch. The jurors added that they desired to express their astonishment at the want of caution among the parties who had trusted Mrs. Birch; and they also hoped that the length of time during which Mrs. Birch had been in prison (since April last) would be taken into consideration by the Court.—Mrs. Birch was then placed on the floor of the court to receive judgment. King was called, but did not appear.—Mr. Godson intimated that he intended in the next term to move in arrest of judgment, on the ground of the insufficiency of the first count of the indictment. He only objected to the learned judge passing, so far as to save his own right of moving.—The learned judge then sentenced the male prisoner to eighteen months' and the female to nine months' imprisonment.

##### SECONDARIES COURT.

LITTON V. ROWE.

The defendant, under a misconception arising out of a transaction about a bill for £18 11s., caused the plaintiff to be apprehended on a charge of felony, through which he was kept in a felon's cell, at the police station, a whole night. The defendant admitted, by his counsel, that he had done wrong, and the jury gave £50 damages.

#### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

The above court met on Monday, pursuant to adjournment, before the Recorder, Aldermen Sir Chapman Marshall and Gibbs, the Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, and the civic authorities.

The Recorder addressed a few observations to the Grand Jury after they had been sworn, and remarked that he did not observe any cases in the calendar that appeared to present any legal or technical difficulties, and he should, therefore, not detain them by making any lengthened observations.

Elizabeth Brown, 32, described as a widow, was indicted for stealing a gold watch, a gold chain, three rings (value £180), a silver coffee-pot, two silver sauce-boats, two gravy spoons, two £10 Bank of England notes, eight £5 Bank of England notes, thirty sovereigns, thirteen half-sovereigns, a quantity of velvet, a cashmere shawl, and other property, valued at upwards of £500, the property of Robert C. Savage; and Maria Maller was indicted for receiving part of the property, knowing it to be stolen. Witnesses were called, who gave the prisoner Maller a good character for honesty and general propriety of conduct. The Recorder having summed up, the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," with regard to the prisoner Maller, and found the other prisoner "Guilty," but at the same time strongly recommended her to mercy. Sentence deferred.

ATTEMPTING TO SHOOT AT, WITH INTENT TO MURDER.—Charles Edmonds, aged 24, painter, was indicted for feloniously attempting to discharge a loaded pistol at Matilda Potter, with intent to kill and murder her. In another count of the indictment he was charged with the intent to maim and disable her. In another, to do her some grievous bodily harm. In other counts the charge was varied. Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Payne conducted the prosecution. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Wilkins. The particulars of this case are fresh in the recollection of most of our readers. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoner was sentenced to fifteen years' transportation.

Edward Jones, the man who had attempted to set fire to his house after ejecting his mother and sister in a fit of intoxication, was acquitted of the charge of arson, but was solemnly cautioned by the learned judge (Coleridge) as to his future conduct.

##### NEW COURT.

On Tuesday William Holder, a well-dressed man, and said to be respectably connected, but against whom there were three charges, was indicted for embezzling and stealing £18, and divers other sums of money, received by him for and on account of Messrs. Webster, Flockton, and Co., his employers. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the several charges, and witnesses were called to testify to his general good character. The learned judge said that it was impossible for him to pass over the fact that there were three charges—the sentence necessarily was that he be transported beyond the seas for seven years.

THE LATE FATAL DUEL.—The Judges, Mr. Justice Coleridge and Mr. Justice Cresswell, came down on Wednesday morning.—Mr. Wilkins made an application to the Court, on the part of Lieutenant Grant, who acted as second to Lieutenant Munro in the fatal duel with the late Colonel Fawcett, and who was about to surrender, to have the trial fixed for Monday next. He stated that he made this application in consequence of a communication which he had received from the Attorney-General, to the effect that the necessary witnesses had been subpoenaed for the present session.—Mr. Justice Cresswell said that the Court could not grant the application, as it was not probable that this session would last till Monday.—Mr. Wilkins expressed his belief that the session would not terminate so early as Monday.—Mr. Justice Cresswell said the application could not be entertained.

LARCENY.—James Mardon, aged 44, clerk, was indicted for stealing a bank note, value £5, two securities for the payment of money (bank checks), value £22 14s., two sovereigns, and other monies, the property of J. Sumdon, his master. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner had been sent to the bank to lodge the money. He absconded, and was arrested by the police a few days afterwards. His defence was, that he had lost some of the money, and being afraid to return, he had spent the rest, with the exception of a sovereign and a few shillings, which were found upon him when he was taken into custody. The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." The prosecutor recommended the prisoner strongly to mercy, in consequence of his good conduct for five years. The Recorder, in consequence of the recommendation, sentenced the prisoner to only six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

CHILD STEALING.—Elizabeth Mary Jones, aged thirty, a widow, was indicted for feloniously and maliciously taking away a female child, aged four months, with intent to deprive the parents of the possession of the child. Mr. Wild conducted the prosecution. The prisoner was defended by Mr. Wilkins.—From the evidence it appeared that the prosecutor's wife, Mrs. Helling, sent her daughter Eliza, aged about eleven years, to air the infant Selina, the subject of this indictment, on the 27th of November last. The prisoner accosted the child, and by various devices obtained possession of the baby. She then went up a court near the London Hospital, and the child saw no more of her or the baby until she was taken to Union-hall in the beginning of January. The prisoner was dressed in mourning on the day she carried the baby off, and having appeared in a different dress at Union-hall, the child Eliza was somewhat puzzled at first as to her identity. Subsequently, however, her doubts were dissipated. It further appeared that the prisoner had been connected with a Captain Jones, who was absent on a voyage, and she was anxious to present him with a baby on his return, in the hope of thereby fixing his affections. The discovery was made by means of a respectable woman, who suspected that the child did not belong to the prisoner, although she asserted it did, and having seen the loss of the child advertised in the newspapers, she gave information to the parents.—The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.—The Recorder: On what grounds, gentlemen?—The Foreman: In consequence of her having been induced to commit the offence in the hope apparently of inducing Captain Jones to marry her.—The Recorder: Then you think that a proper ground?—His Lordship then sentenced the prisoner to seven years' transportation, adding that the recommendation of the jury should be forwarded to the Secretary of State.—The prisoner was removed from the bar shrieking violently. The unfortunate mother of the stolen child fell fainting from the witness-box just previously.

## THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.

(Continued from page 83.)

without a wound—next a sudden and impetuous flood of burning enthusiasm—then some indignant censure, that never became unpunished, while it was severe—or else a cutting unexpected sarcasm, that was the more powerful in its effect, because it seemed no part of the nature of the man who uttered it. Last of all—but here description fails—and no written words can convey into the human thought the abounding grandeur of that glorious personation. I speak of the burst of majesty which concluded the first day's harangue. Full of fine vehemence—and the modulating harmony with which true eloquence both strengthens and sweetens the human voice at will—the speaker called up before the classic mind some of the dearest objects of its admiration. The spirit of old Greece, regenerating worlds with the stern example of her struggles for liberty, seemed to hover upon his lips. At once, and by the magic which passes time and space, he linked the greatness of her orators with the greatness of the orators of Ireland in an after day. Then came the tribute paid by genius to genius, as he dwelt upon names, to whose immortality his own power was even wedding him as he spoke; and, as he alluded to the places in which their orators had built up an altar, he drew a fearful and beautiful picture of the desolation of the city's deserted temples of architecture, that made the listeners wonder how their ancient glory could depart. Then, rushing to a climax, which overwhelmed him with its own impetuosity, in a burst of wild, stirring, half-frenzied declamation, his voice failed him, and he sank exhausted in his seat. The next day he resumed, and concluded his oration; and it will be long before its greatness and beauty can pass away from the memory of the Irish heart. The speech elicited from a gentleman here the following impromptu, of which the *Monitor* has kindly given me a copy, which will enable you to publish it in London as early as it will appear in Dublin:—

## IMPROMPTU ON THE SPEECH OF MR. WHITESIDE, Q.C.

## I.

He spoke at first as one who would prepare  
His pathway unto glory, and his voice  
Persuasive sweet and sonorous—sounded there  
The herald of his soul. If worlds rejoice  
When all he said is gathered up by Fame,  
Garner'd within her temple and laid by  
As the fair garnish of an honor'd name  
Brought proudly up to feed posterity—  
There will be few who grasp the mighty span  
Of that all-mighty speech—who then will dream  
Of the fair calm which that great storm began,  
Ere god-like genius kindled with its theme!

## II.

He spoke again—he was a playful child  
Pattering with bubbles by the cheerful rill,  
Yet sporting forth his humour while he smiled,  
And as he pattered waking laughter still.  
Anon, the child grows mirthful—and his wit  
Reveals triumphant in the early brain,  
Until the crowd are shaking as they sit,  
And roll his joyous laughter back again.  
When quick he springs to manhood—then his joke  
Wears the keen edge which friends and foes all feel:  
And while the latter wish he had not spoke  
They, bleeding, own the polish of the steel!

## III.

He spoke at last—less as a man than God—  
For god-like thoughts fell proudly from his tongue,  
And Age's wisdom inspiration brought  
To crown the warmth of what was bright and young!  
He tramples upon tyranny—a flood  
Of very liberty pours from his lips—  
Hurls down the throne, whose Stygian sea is blood—  
And blasts the being of the wretch who sips!  
Lifts the great heart of man with every word—  
Raises the soul, and thrills the mortal frame  
Until exhaustion sheaths the mental sword,  
And could he die—'twere in the arms of Fame!

I have thus gone out of my way upon the subject of Mr. Whiteside's speech as a matter of simple justice, which I think he emphatically deserves—but, as I may be deemed enthusiastic, it is as well to say that I have no personal knowledge of that distinguished gentleman, and speak of him only upon the impressions which his own genius evoked.

Mr. M'Donagh, from whom much was expected—but who felt the disadvantage of following his eloquent colleague—made many points in the line of the defence he adopted, and is generally considered to have added to his reputation at the bar by the display of his talent upon this occasion. Mr. Henn followed, and his was great eloquence; of a quiet order, but full of a mother humour and pleasant spicy badinage, which kept the court in a roar. His apology for the "concatenation of ideas" which made him call a certain magistrate a Dogberry, because the trial reminded him of "Much Ado about Nothing," was in its manner exquisitely droll, and his—"Conspiracy, says the Attorney-General; Sedition, more blandly utters the mild Solicitor; flat Burglary, says Brewster!" got up such a shout in court as no English justice-hall ever echoed. The more sensible and grave portions of his argument were also powerfully put, and I cannot be wrong in adding my testimony to the general opinion that Henn is one of the brightest ornaments of the Irish bar.

*Apocryphos* of that shout of laughter of which I have just been speaking, it may not be amiss to state that there is a general spirit of indecorum pervading the conduct of the Irish courts, always excepting Sir Edward Sugden's and the Recorder's. It is nothing to stop a judge in the middle of a speech from the bench, with an "I beg your pardon, my lord"—and the utterance of a contrary opinion—and really, I have seen some of such interruptions assume almost the nature of a wrangle. On Saturday night, when it was known that O'Connell was to speak on Monday, an application was made by one of the junior bar (the witty Mr. Holmes, a gentleman above sixty), on the part of the class he represented, to have them admitted in their wigs and gowns into the same gallery with the public; and will it be believed that upon this question, the High Sheriff was made to speak—and two of the Judges delivered grave opinions before the Court announced its decision. It was as ludicrous and contemptible an exhibition as I ever beheld. The High Sheriff, with something of the insolence of office, said that the junior bar gave him more trouble than all the rest of the community, and there were Irish whispers that the said bar intended to notice the expression in another way! I shall send you a separate letter about O'Connell's speech.

## SEVENTEENTH DAY.—FRIDAY.

At five minutes past ten the Court sat, the traversers and jury being in punctual attendance. Mr. Whiteside rose, and the Lord Chief Justice having requested him not to commence for a moment or two, he resumed his seat. After a short pause, his lordship stated that, on the preceding day, the persons who sat in the gallery indulged in much cheering, and which occasioned considerable noise. Certainly the cheering was due to the distinguished talents of Mr. Whiteside, but as there was a great deal of impropriety and indecorum committed, the Court would then observe that it would not allow the repetition of such conduct. Those, therefore, who had a desire to signify either approbation or disapprobation must do it elsewhere; but in the court neither should be allowed. Having apologised to the learned gentleman for the interruption, he directed him to proceed.

Mr. Whiteside then resumed his address, and throughout sustained the high strain of eloquence which so much interested and delighted his auditory on the previous day. He commenced by adverting to that charge in the indictment which imputed to the traversers the design of bringing the courts of law into disrepute, and establishing courts of their own in their place. He maintained that the system which they endeavoured to found was purely one of arbitration, or a settlement of disputes in a friendly way, without referring them to the recognized tribunals. Was there anything criminal in that? Why, Christianity commended it—moralists approved of it—and the law itself lent it its sanction. To prove the two first of these propositions he quoted Paley and St. Paul; and for testimony to the third, he cited several law authorities and acts of Parliament. So much for the crime of not going to law, and providing means for the people to make those amicable settlements of their disputes which were sanctioned by such high authority. The traversers were charged with using too much freedom in commenting on a speech delivered by her Majesty in Parliament; but in the exercise of this liberty they were encouraged by usage and principle; by principle, for it was quite constitutional to consider a royal speech as that of the Minister; and by usage, as precedents without number were to be found on the subject. He would select two as examples—one from the *Morning Post*, published in 1839, and another from an evening journal of the same period. These journals published comments on the Queen's speech in answer to the ad-

dress of the House of Lords on the education question, and bold and unsparring as they were, no prosecution was ever thought of against those writers, either for libel or conspiracy. Again, it was imputed to the traversers as something sacrilegious that they contemplated the repealing of an act of Parliament which was declared to be permanent, perpetual, and almost irrevocable. But there was no immortality in such matters. The Act of Union itself had repealed other Acts which were in their time just as much pronounced to be "for all generations." To say, therefore, now, that the Act of Union was irrevocable would be to cut away the very foundation on which it rested. It was curious that one of the traversers had exposed himself to the attack of the Attorney-General for asserting that her Majesty could issue writs to summon a Parliament in Ireland on her own mere authority for presuming to carry the power of the Crown too far. But this prerogative was asserted by most writers on the subject—by Mr. Chitty, among others—and had never been taken away by any express Act of Parliament. The learned gentleman next took up the topic of the neglect of the Government to take exception to the conduct of the traversers in detail, and contrasted their quiet acquiescence in the meeting at Donnybrook with their fiery declaration at the intended assembling at Clontarf. He treated this point with great vivacity, and produced infinite merriment by the excellent fencing with which he satirised as well the indecision and vacuity of the Government at one time, as their sudden bit of vigour and resolution beyond the occasion at another.

The following passage created great amusement:—

From March to October the traversers had, according to the indictment, been publishing all sorts of incentives to rebellion. Two whole terms had that Court, and yet the Attorney-General had brought forward no prosecutions against any one of those publications now called seditious and criminal. No, during all that time had the faithful champion of the constitution slept; and now that the mischief was done, he comes forward with his idle complaints. The jury would recollect what had been the evasive answer of the Minister to the question of Lord Jocelyn. Could he not, with his great majority, have put down the mischief long since by a short Act of Parliament. The learned counsel continued—nothing of the kind was done—Parliament broke up—the Lord Lieutenant leaves for England—the Chancellor wanders to the banks of the Thames to muse on the law—the noble Secretary seeks, in some lonely dell, to lose the recollection of Irish wickedness, or Irish folly. The Attorney-General soon joins him, and the learned Solicitor is left at home with the most agreeable anticipations of the future. (Laughter.) The Prime Minister goes to Drayton, his colleagues join him, and Ireland is left to go headlong to destruction by means of this horrible conspiracy. The Donnybrook meeting takes place—a black cloud hangs on the mountain—the political horizon becomes overcharged, and a dangerous activity succeeds an equally dangerous inaction. Couriers are flying here and there, to summon the functionaries to their Irish post of danger. Sedition!—sedition! Where is the Lord Lieutenant? Illegality! Where is the Chancellor? Political expediency! Where is the noble Secretary for Ireland? (Loud laughter.) Time presses! I believe that the Attorney and Solicitor-General were seen wandering by the sea shore, straining their eyes to the coast of England, and were heard to exclaim—

"Ye gods, annihilate both time and space,  
And make two lawyers happy."

(Continued laughter.) They come! they come! the Privy Council is summoned, but I cannot tell what passed in that august assemblage, that must be reserved for some Robertson or Gibbon of future days, but I can tell what was done—and that was nothing—the do-nothing prevailed. The members separated, having done nothing, and went home with the happy consciousness of having done their duty. (A laugh.) Soon, however, they rise like giants refreshed with sleep—they reassemble, and a proclamation is issued at three o'clock in the day to put down a meeting called for next morning, and for which at that moment men were on their march from all parts of the country. The commander-in-chief receives his orders to march on Conquer-hill, cannon are planted, bayonets are fixed, and forth march the army, with all the pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war—

"Oh, it was a glorious sight to see  
The march of English chivalry!"

(Laughter.) The advanced guard pushed on, and seized Aldborough-house—the Pigeon-house bristled with cannon terrible to behold—(continued laughter, in which the Bench fully participated)—and the Commander-in-Chief did as much as could have been expected from Julius Caesar under similar circumstances. Attended by a brilliant staff, he rode to Conquer-hill, expressed himself satisfied with all that had been done, and then—went home and dined. Oh, there never was such a triumph since Brian Boru's girt his bright sword upon his giant thigh, and smote the invading Danes. (Laughter.) The learned counsel continued—But to be serious, was such conduct consistent with justice? Was that a line of policy to make a Government respected? Was it not, on the contrary, vacillating and inconsistent? Donnybrook passed over and Clontarf put down, how were the people to understand such conduct? The mischief had been allowed to accumulate until the last moment, and then how puerile the manner taken to counteract it. He told the jury that if they convicted his client they convicted the Government; if they acquitted his client the Government would stand acquitted also.

His next topic was the seditious minstrelsy and inflammatory writings of the *Nation*, which he justified by the pensioned services of Mr. Thomas Moore—by the writings of Taylor, Southey, and Sir Walter Scott himself. In fine, he treated the prosecution as an infringement of the right of free discussion, and wound up one of the most splendid displays of forensic talent, eloquence, and learning, ever heard within the hall of the Four Courts of Dublin, by the following impassioned and beautiful apostrophe, which, although pressed for space, we cannot do our readers the injustice of omitting:

A nation's rights are involved in the issue—a nation's liberties are at stake. What won—that preserves—the precious privileges you possess? The exercise of the right of political discussion—free, untrammelled, bold. The laws which wisdom framed—the institutions struck out by patriotism, learning, or genius—can they preserve the springs of freedom fresh and pure? No! Destroy the right of free discussion, and you dry up the sources of your freedom. By the same means by which your liberties were won can they alone be increased or defended. Quarrel not with the partial evils free discussion creates, nor seek to contract the enjoyment of that greatest privilege within the narrow limits timid men prescribe. With the passing mischiefs of its extravagance contrast the prodigious blessings it has heaped on man. Free discussion aroused the human mind from the torpor of ages, taught it to think, and shook the throne of ignorance and darkness. Free discussion gave to Europe the Reformation, which I have been taught to believe the mightiest event in the history of the human race, illuminating the world with the radiant light of spiritual truth. May it shine with steady and increasing splendour! Free discussion gave to England the Revolution, abolished tyranny, swept away the monstrous abuses it rears, and established the liberties under which we live. Free discussion, since that glorious epoch, has not only preserved, but purified, our constitution, reformed our laws, reduced our punishments, and extended its wholesome influence to every portion of our political system. The spirit of inquiry it creates has revealed the secrets of nature, explained the wonders of creation, teaching the knowledge of the stupendous works of God. Arts, civilization, freedom, pure religion, are its noble realities. Would you undo the labours of science, extinguish literature, stop the efforts of genius, restore ignorance, bigotry, barbarism—then put down free discussion, and you have accomplished all. Savage conquerors, in the blindness of their ignorance, have scattered and destroyed the intellectual treasures of a great antiquity. Those who make war on the sacred rights of free discussion, without their ignorance, imitate their fury. They may check the expression of some thought, which might, if uttered, redeem the liberties or increase the happiness of man. The insidious assailants of this great prerogative of intellectual beings, by the cover under which they advance, conceal the character of their assault upon the liberties of the human race. They seem to admit the liberty to discuss, blame only its extravagance, pronounce hollow praises on the value of freedom of speech, and straightway begin a prosecution to cripple or destroy it. The open despot avows his object is to oppress or to enslave; resistance is certain to encounter his tyranny, and perhaps subvert it. Not so the artful assailant of a nation's rights: he declares tranquillity, peace, and order, and professes affection for the thing he hates. State prosecutions, if you believe them, are over the fastest friends of freedom. They tell you peace is disturbed, order broken, by the excesses of turbulent and seditious demagogues. No doubt there might be a seeming peace—a deathlike stillness—by repressing the feelings and passions of men. So in the farthest portions of Europe this day, there is peace, an order, and submission, under paternal war, peace, ecclesiastical and civil. That peace springs from a deathlike stillness—no man's own indignation—that silence from despair. Who are the assuagers, when with darkness and a discussion of tyranny must perish? Compare the stillness of despotism with the animated animation, the natural warmth, the bold language, the proud bearing, which spring from freedom and the consciousness of its possession. Which will you prefer? Insult not the dignity of mankind by supposing that contentment of the heart can exist under despotism. There may be degrees in its severity, and also degrees in the sufferings of its victims. Terrible the dangers which lurk beneath the calm surface of despotic power. The movements of the oppressor's hand, at times, disturb the tyrant's tranquillity, and warn him their day of vengeance or of triumph may be near. But in those happy countries the safety of the state consists in freedom of discussion. Partial evils in all systems of political governments there must be; but their worst effects are obliterated when their causes sought for, discovered, considered, discussed. Milton has taught a great political truth, in language as instructive as his sublimest verse—"For this is not the liberty which we can lose, that no grievances ever should arise in the commonwealth—that let no man in this world expect, but when complaints are freely heard, deeply considered, and speedily reformed, then is the utmost bound of civil liberty obtained that wise men look for." Suffer the complaints of the Irish people to be freely heard. You want the power to have them speedily reformed. Their case to-day may be yours to-morrow. Preserve the right of free discussion as you would cling to life. Combat error with argument, misrepresentation by fact, falsehood with truth. "For who knows not," saith the same great writer, "that truth is strong, next to the Almighty. One needs no policies nor stratagems to make her victorious—these are the shifts error uses against her power." If this demand for a native Parliament rest on a delusion, dispel that delusion by the omnipotence of truth. Why do you love—

why do other nations honour England? Are you—are they dazzled by her naval or military glories, the splendour of her literature, her sublime discoveries in science, her boundless wealth, her almost incredible labours in every work of art and skill? No; you love her—you cling to England, because she has been for ages past the seat of free discussion, and therefore the home of rational freedom, and the hope of oppressed men throughout the world. Under the laws of England it is our happiness to live. They breathe the spirit of liberty and reason. Emulate this day the great virtues of Englishmen—their love of fairness—their immovable independence, and the sense of justice rooted in their nature. These are the virtues which qualify jurors to decide the rights of their fellow men. Deserted by these, of what avail the tribunal of a jury? It is worthless as the human body when the living soul has fled. Prove to the accused, from whom per chance you widely differ in opinion—whose liberties and fortunes are in your hands—that you are there not to persecute but to save. Believe me you will not secure the true interests of England by leaning too severely on your countrymen. They say to their English brethren, and with truth, "We have been at your side whenever danger was to be faced and honour won. The scorching sun of the East and the pestilence of the West we have endured to spread your commerce, to extend your empire, to uphold your glory. The bones of our countrymen whitened the fields of Spain, of Portugal, of France. Fighting your battles they fell—in a nobler cause they could not. We have helped to gather your imperishable laurels—we have helped to win your immortal triumphs. Now, in time of peace, we ask you to restore that Parliament you planted here with your laws and language, uprooted in a dismal period of our history, in the moment of our terror—our divisions, our weakness, it may be our crime. Re-establish the Commons on the broad foundation of the people's choice—replace the Peerage, the Corinthian pillars of the capital secured and adorned with the strength and splendour of the Crown—and let the Monarch of England, as in ages past, rule a brilliant and united empire in solidity, magnificence, and power. When the privileges of the English Parliament were invaded that people took the field, struck down the ministry, and dragged their sovereign to the block. We shall not imitate English precedent. While we struggle for a Parliament, its surest bulwark, that institution you prize so highly, which fosters your wealth, adds to your prosperity, and guards your freedom, was ours for 600 years. Restore the blessing, and we shall be content. This prosecution is not essential for the maintenance of the authority and prerogative of the Crown. Our gracious Sovereign needs not state prosecutions to secure her prerogatives or preserve her power. She has the unbought loyalty of a chivalrous and gallant people. The arm of authority she requires not to raise. The glory of her gentle reign will be—she will have ruled, not by the sword, but by the affections that the true source of her power has been, not in terrors of the law but in the hearts of her people. Your patience is exhausted. If I have spoken suitably to the subject, I have spoken as I could have wished; but if, as you may think, deficiently, I have spoken as I could. Do you, from what has been said, and from the better arguments omitted, which may be well suggested by your many understandings and your honest hearts, give a verdict consistent with justice, yet leaning to liberty—dictated by truth, yet inclining to the side of accused men, struggling against the weight, and power, and influence of the Crown, and prejudice more overwhelming still—a verdict undesired by a party but to be applauded by the impartial monitor within your breasts, becoming the high spirit of Irish gentlemen, and the intrepid guardians of the rights and liberties of a free people.

[The concluding portion of Mr. Whiteside's eloquent speech was listened to with profound attention, and the learned gentleman resumed his seat amidst a buzz of applause, which the previous caution of the Chief Justice alone prevented bursting forth.]

The Court here adjourned for refreshment.

At a quarter past two o'clock the judges returned, and Mr. M'Donagh commenced his address on behalf of his client, Mr. Richard Barrett, which was a criticism on the evidence, tending to show that it did not satisfy the allegations contained in the indictment.

At five o'clock the Court adjourned.

## EIGHTEENTH DAY.—SATURDAY.

The Court sat at the usual hour. Mr. O'Connell—My Lords, I respectfully submit to the Court, as the line of observation which it will be my duty to take, will not be precisely that taken by any other counsel; and as I know the materials Mr. M'Donagh has will take a considerable part of this day, if it were not interfering too much with the course of the trial, I would be glad your lordships would hear me on Monday, and not call on me this day. I can promise the Court that in what I have to say—and it is not much—I shall condense still more by knowing I shall be called upon on Monday.

Chief Justice.—Certainly, Mr. O'Connell, we shall comply with your application. I wish to know if Mr. Steele intends to address the Court?

Mr. O'Connell.—No, my lord.

Immediately on this point being arranged, Mr. M'Donagh resumed the line of observation which he had entered upon the previous evening. He commenced with a scrutiny of the evidence given respecting the Balinglass meeting, and argued upon the improbability of many of the statements made by the policemen, who were the principal witnesses with regard to it. He next adverted to the Clontarf, Tara, and other meetings. His client, Mr. Barrett, had not attended any meeting held in the open air, and his sole crime consisted in having dined two or three times with the Repealers. The speech of Mr. M'Donagh dealt, perhaps necessarily, so much on the repetition of facts and arguments previously adverted to, that it would be tedious to follow him. He concluded about two o'clock, and was followed by Mr. Henn, who addressed the jury on behalf of Mr. Steele. He said, the question they had to try was the guilt or innocence of the accused, not the practicability or advantages of Repeal. He himself was diametrically opposed in political opinion to his client, and although he felt that Repeal would be injurious to Ireland, and fatal to England, he candidly confessed, that in the course of these proceedings his opinions on the question had been considerably modified. Entertaining these sentiments himself, he freely admitted the right of his countrymen and the traversers to canvass the merits of the question, and endeavour to bring others to their own way of thinking. The indictment charged the traversers with conspiracy, and nothing else; but he submitted there was no evidence to show that the traversers were guilty of combining with unlawful intent; nor was there any to show that they had conspired at all. The indictment, he said, charged the traversers with a variety of overt acts of conspiracy, of which not a particle of evidence had been offered; and of this he had to complain, inasmuch as it had put the traversers to the trouble and expense of providing evidence to negative the allegations of the indictment. The charge of conspiracy was so vague, so unsubstantial, so absurd, that he defied any court or any jury to say that any one of the charges involved criminality. After going through the various charges in the indictment, and reading a number of extracts from Mr. Sheil's speeches, at the Repeal Association, the learned gentleman concluded by calling on the jury to divest their minds of all party considerations, and to recollect that the eyes, not alone of Ireland and Britain, but of civilised Europe, were upon them, for the result involved, as was eloquently shown to them on the preceding day, the rights of free discussion. He had no fear of the result, and sure he was they would prove by their verdict that there was no country on the face of the earth in which the accused might calculate with more certainty on justice than in Ireland, at the hands of an Irish Protestant jury.

The learned gentleman concluded at a few minutes to four, amidst considerable applause, and the Court adjourned to Monday.

## NINETEENTH DAY.—MONDAY.

## MR. O'CONNELL'S SPEECH.

From an early hour the exterior portions of the Four Courts, hall, passages, and squares, were thronged by a motley crowd. A number of carriages occupied the central square, and shoals of respectable persons continually forced their way into the hall, from which they were glad to return as quickly as possible. The scene presented by the interior of the Court of Queen's Bench was nearly similar to that which it displayed when Mr. Sheil delivered his brilliant oration, except that the space allotted to the public and the bar was, if possible, more crowded, and the audience was apparently of a still higher rank and respectability.

The side bars were occupied almost exclusively by the female members of the judges' families. Their lordships' bench was thronged, the Crown Clerk's table altogether seized upon, and the seats of the Queen's Council partially filled by the fair auditors, who seemed desirous to "hear a Daniel come to judgment." Among those present were Lady Sugden, Miss Sugden, Mrs. O'Brien, Miss Pennefather, Mrs. E. Pennefather, Hon. Mrs. David Plunkett, Hon. Miss Plunkett, Miss Latouche, Sir W. and Lady Leeson, &c.

After their lordships had taken their seats, Mr. Sheil and Mr. Whiteside entered the court, followed to the very entrance by a numerous crowd, whose applause sounded throughout the temple of justice. Mr. D. O'Connell, jun., and Dr. M'Hale, "The lion of Tuam, and of the fold of Judah," sat among the traversers. Several members of Mr. O'Connell's family were also present.

Shortly after ten o'clock, Mr. O'Connell, who appeared divested of his wig and gown, rose to address the court, but, from the crowded state of our columns, as well as the prolix and almost interminable nature of the statistical details and documents touching the repeal question, which he brought forward and read at length, we are unable to make room for more than a mere summary of his speech:—

He began by requesting the patient attention of the jury while he showed them that he had a right to their favourable verdict. He stood there not his own client alone; he had the Irish people for his clients; he had Ireland to plead for—with her right to constitutional privileges and separate legislation and his only anxiety was lest the sacred cause should be retarded by anything of which he had been the instrument. Anxious to disclose the purity of his motives, he acknowledged that he could not endure the Union. It was based on the grossest insult, and arose from an intolerance of Irish prosperity. They were malefactors who perpetrated the act. All that he had said on this subject he avowed, he justified. He felt that he laboured under disadvantages; but this was not the time to discuss how the jury had been placed in that box. The Attorney-General had only done what the law allowed him. It was certain that there was a great discrepancy between him and them—a discrepancy both religious and political—if it was not so, the jury now before him would not be in that box. But, notwithstanding all this, he relied upon their integrity and honesty. He would now pass to the consideration of the case itself. It was a curious prosecution—most curious. It comprehended a mass of matter, and embraced

(Continued on page 94.)



CHILLINGHAM BULL SHOOTING.—DRAWN BY MR. T. LANDSEER.

## CHILLINGHAM WILD CATTLE.

Considerable interest has, of late, been excited by a statement in the Newcastle journals, that the park of Chillingham was to be despoiled of its glory and boast. It appears that a writ of execution had been directed to the Sheriff of Northumberland, to bring to the hammer this celebrated race of cattle, so long the exclusive property of the Earls of Tankerville. We are, however, happy to find the following paragraph in the *Tyne Mercury* of Tuesday last.

The anticipated spoliation of this noble park has fortunately not taken place. The wild cattle have been successfully claimed by Lord Ossulston, as heir-looms of the estate, and consequently unalienable property of the Earls of Tankerville. The deer only were, therefore, offered for sale, and on Thursday last were put up at the following prices:—The rein-deer, in one lot, at £80, and the fallow-deer, at £50. There was, however, not a single offer made, and the sale did not proceed.

The Chillingham cattle have long been as much an object of curiosity to strangers visiting this country as many of our national monuments; and Sir Walter Scott, in his interesting notes to the "Bride of Lammermoor," has added to the celebrity of this noble race of Northumbrian cattle. They are stated, by Leslie, to have inhabited the great Caledonian forest in ancient times; and, more recently, they have been found in other localities. In the park of Chillingham Castle, the seat of the Earl of Tankerville, near Alnwick, these cattle have been carefully preserved in their pristine purity. They are described in "Bewick's Quadrupeds;" but we

prefer the more recent account, communicated by Mr. L. Hindmarch, to the British Association, in 1838. They retain, he stated, pre-eminently, all the characteristics of wild animals: they hide their young, feed at night, basking or sleeping during the day; they are fierce when pressed, but generally very timid. They, however, vary much in different seasons of the year, and according to the manner in which they are approached. In summer, for instance, they are, for several weeks, scarcely to be seen; and, on the slightest appearance of any human being, they retire into the wood. On the other hand, in winter they go down for food into the inner park; and, being in constant contact with the people, will almost let them come among them, particularly if on horseback. Their usual mode of retreat is to get up slowly, set off in a walk, then in a trot, and afterwards in a gallop. In form they are gracefully shaped: short legs, straight back, thin skin, and horns of very fine texture; some of the bulls are of cream-colour, and they have a peculiar cry, more like that of a wild beast than of ordinary cattle. They have also all the marks of high breeding, and some of its defects. When they come down to the inner park, which they do at stated hours, they move like a regiment of cavalry in single file, the bulls leading the van; and as they retreat, the bulls also bringing up the rear. There were, at the time Mr. Hindmarch wrote, in the herd at Chillingham-park, about 80 cattle, viz., 25 bulls, 40 cows, and 15 steers, of various ages. The eyes, the eye-lashes, and the tips of the horns, are black. The bulls have no mane, but a little coarse hair; and they fight for supremacy, until a few of the most powerful subdue the others. The

calves suck their mother nine months, and when first born are hidden in some sequestered spot for a week or ten days, to which the mothers go twice or thrice a-day to give them milk. Should any one approach the calves, they clap their heads to the ground, and lie in the form of a hare. They seldom live more than eight or nine years. The weight is said to reach from 50 to 60 stones, and the oxen are stated to feed heavier, approaching near to the Lancashire breed, the horns being long and beautifully turned.

The flesh of the Chillingham cattle is good and succulent, when they are killed in condition, which must be done by shooting them like deer: the beef is finely marbled, and of excellent flavour. The olden mode of killing these cattle was, according to the account in Bewick's work, perhaps, the only modern remains of the grandeur of ancient hunting. On notice being given that a wild bull would be killed on a certain day, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood came armed with guns, &c., sometimes to the amount of 100 horse, and 400 or 500 foot, who stood upon walls, or got into trees, while the horsemen rode off the bull from the rest of the herd, until he stood at bay, when a marksman dismounted and shot. At some of these huntings, twenty or thirty shots were fired before he was subdued! On such occasions, the bleeding victim grew desperately furious from the smarting of his wounds, and the shouts of savage joy that were echoing from every side: but, from the number of accidents that happened, this dangerous and cruel mode has been little practised of late years. Bewick engraved the Chillingham breed most accurately: indeed, it was his masterpiece of wood-engraving, and measured 9½ by 7½ inches.

The annexed engraving is from a valuable drawing by Mr. Thomas Landseer: it represents the mode of killing the Chillingham, as at present practised; the bull is fatally wounded, and just turning on the dogs in the last agonies of despair.

## CONDORS AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The annexed sketch is a spirited representation of condors which have been recently added to the fine collection of this class of birds, at the Surrey Zoological Gardens. Two of the three are males, and are considered to be upwards of twenty years old. They are all remarkably large, and, probably, the most splendid specimens that have ever reached this country alive: they measure four feet in length, and from eleven to twelve feet across the wings, which must be nearly the maximum size; as the largest specimen of whose dimensions we have any accurate statement was the one preserved in the Leverian Museum, which measured thirteen feet one inch from wing to wing.

These proportions, although considerable, do not at all realize the exaggerated notions generally entertained of the immense size and power of the bird that carried away the Peruvian hero, Rolla, in his talons; but it is with the condor as with the human inhabitants of Patagonia, and many other objects of natural history—the more they are examined the more does the estimate of their size diminish.

The condor is found throughout the whole range of the Cordilleras, along the south-west coast of South America, from the Straits of Magellan to the Rio Negro, in lat. 41, from which locality the present specimens were brought. Their habitations are almost invariably on overhanging ledges of high and perpendicular cliffs, where they both sleep and breed, sometimes in pairs, but frequently in colonies of twenty or thirty together. They make no nest, but lay two large white eggs on a surface of bare rock: the Chilenos say that they breed but once in two years. The young ones cannot use their wings for flight until many months after birth, being covered only, during that time, with a blackish down like that of a gosling. They remain on the same cliff where they were hatched long after having acquired the full power of flight, roosting and hunting in company with the parent birds. Their food consists of guanaco, deer, cattle, and other animals that have either died, or have been killed by the pumas. The condors may oftentimes be seen at a great height, soaring over a certain spot in the most graceful spires and circles. If they glide down and then suddenly all rise together, the Chilenos know that it is the puma, which, watching the carcass, has sprung out to drive away the robbers. Besides feeding on carrion, the condors will frequently attack young goats and lambs. Hence, the shepherd dogs are trained, the moment the enemy passes over, to run out, and, looking upwards, to bark violently. The Chilenos destroy and catch great numbers. Two methods are used: one is to place a carcass within an enclosure of sticks on a level piece of ground; and when the condors are gorged, to gallop up on horseback to the entrance, and thus inclose them; for when this bird has not space to run, it cannot give its body sufficient momentum to rise from the ground. The second method is to mark the trees in which, frequently to the number of five or six, they roost together, and then at night to climb up and noose them. They are such heavy sleepers that this is by no means a difficult task.

The condor, like all the vulture tribe, discovers his food from a great distance; the body of an animal is frequently surrounded by a dozen or more of them, almost as soon as it has dropped dead, although five minutes before there was not a single bird in view. Whether this power is to be attributed to the keenness of his olfactory, or his visual organs, is a matter still in dispute; although it is believed, from a minute observation of its habits in confinement, to be rather to its quickness of sight.

The presence of this fine group gives much additional interest to the aviary of rapacious birds at the Gardens.



CONDORS AT THE SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

## THE FIRST SNOW-BALL!

Dexterâ—jaculatus.—Hon.

The flow'rs ne'er lov'd the genial spring—  
The happy birds ne'er spread a wing  
Upon the gentle winds that bring  
The summer months around,  
With fonder joy than youthful Mirth  
Doth hail the snow-enmantled earth  
The first time it is found!

The dusky sons of Afric's shore,  
In wild saltation love not more  
The saccharine to tumble o'er,  
In islands Western far,  
Than urchins here delight at home,  
With what old Plato calls the foam  
Of clouds, to make a war!

Beyond gun-powder it hath claims:—  
It is snow-matter where it aims—  
For if it hurt, it seldom maims  
Like t'other deadly thing—  
E'en "paper pellets of the brain"  
Have often caus'd severer pain  
Than snow-balls, though they sting!

Sting?—ay!—full many a wight we've seen,  
Who for a time had champion been  
Upon the white-enshrouded green,  
Laid low by one fell shot—  
And seem'd as sore as if he lost  
A battle to the Nation's cost,  
Though Patriot he was not!

But let us hope this gelid fray  
Will soon to warmer sports give way,  
And Spring lead in the flow'ry May!  
We would not hasten Time—  
But Frost and Rain and Hail and Snow,  
And noisy winds that threat'ning blow  
Are not the things we'd rhyme!

We'd sing of Violets and flow'rs  
That spring to meet the April show'rs—  
Of rosy hedges—myrtle bow'rs  
Where wooing birds collect:—  
Snow-drops to snow-balls we prefer,  
But, gentle reader! don't infer  
The latter we neglect!

OPENING OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN INSTITUTE.—  
VISIT OF PRINCE ALBERT.

This new institution is designed to combine the comforts of a club with the beneficial and intellectual objects of a literary institution, and to infuse into both the elegances of private society by the introduction of the ladies to a share of those privileges, hitherto enjoyed exclusively by men. The members of the institute having increased beyond the expectations of its early friends, and already exceeding a thousand in number, the evening of Friday, the 2nd inst., was fixed for its opening;—his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the patron of the Institute, having signified his intention to honour the meeting by his presence on that occasion. Taking warning from the greatly embarrassed condition of other somewhat similar establishments, the Committee have wisely avoided incurring, at present, the heavy expense of a new building, and they have succeeded in adapting the house which they have taken in George-street, Hanover-square, to the purposes of the Society. The lower floor contains a library and a reading-room, the former numbering 3000 volumes of standard works; and the latter is supplied with the newspapers and periodicals of our own and foreign lands, both fitted up with every regard to the comfort and convenience of the members, without neglecting the elegance of their appearance. The upper floor consists of three spacious drawing-rooms, one of which is opened daily for the accommodation of the members, while the rest are reserved for the *soirées*. Two of these apartments are fitted up in crimson and gold, and fur-



"SNOW-BALLING."—DRAWN BY KENNY MEADOWS.

nished in the Louis Quatorze style, with crimson velvet ottomans and rich damask curtains; the folding doors being richly gilt, and the archway supported by Corinthian columns, elaborately decorated with ornaments of white and gold. The front room is lined with French tapestry and brown watered hangings. The whole of the apartments are loaded with elegant and costly furniture—chandeliers, pedestals, vases, velvet tables, carvings, and pier glasses—each item arresting the attention for some novel and fanciful design. In the refreshment room, hung with blue damask, there are pictures after Watteau; and in the vestibules and galleries are busts of Lord Brougham, Lord Lyndhurst, Sir Walter Scott, the Duke of Wellington, and other worthies.

On Friday evening the announcement of His Royal Highness's intended presence drew together a large concourse of the members,

numbering about 800, of whom a large proportion were ladies; and the effect of the elegantly dressed crowd in the brilliantly lighted rooms was pleasing in the extreme. In order to add to the gratification of the visitors, the drawing-rooms were hung with beautiful works of art, lent to the Institute, either for the season or for the evening; among which Mr. Pickersgill's exquisite painting of "The Persian Mother," Mr. Prout's marine scenery, and Mr. Warren's "Sermon on the Mount," were seen to no disadvantage beside the works of Raphael, Corregio, Guido, Murillo, Vandervelde, Zurbaran, Teniers, and Janet, which decorated the walls.

About nine o'clock, his Royal Highness Prince Albert arrived, and was received by Mr. Buckingham, the Resident Director of the Institute; and by the members of the Board of Direction, by whom the Prince was accompanied during his stay. After inspecting the library,



OPENING OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN INSTITUTE.

his Royal Highness passed through the drawing-room, and visited the adjoining building, in which two spacious dining-rooms are provided for the exclusive use of the members: and having thus viewed every portion of the building—with the arrangements of which his Royal Highness was pleased to express his great satisfaction—the Prince returned to the drawing-room, where some vocal and instrumental music was performed by Madame Dulcken, Signor and Madame F. Lablache, M. Benedict, Miss E. Birch, and Messrs. Goodban, Ellen, Richardson, Renaigle, and Garrett.

Shortly after ten o'clock his Royal Highness departed, graciously conveying to the Directors his satisfaction at the proceedings of the evening.

His Royal Highness was habited in elegant evening costume: a black coat, with the star of the Order of the Garter, the blue ribbon crossing a white waistcoat, and the Garter at the knee; and the Order of the Golden Fleece suspended by a red ribbon.

The members remained a short time after the departure of the Prince, and at about half-past eleven the assembly separated, having thus successfully ushered into existence an Institute, the rapid advance of which in public favour is a sufficient testimony to the excellence of the principles on which it is based.

In the suite of the Prince were the Marquis of Exeter, Lord George Lennox, and Colonel Wylde; and among the other noble and distinguished guests we observed the Earl of Devon, the President of the Institute, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Lord James Stuart, M.P., Lord W. Lennox, Admiral Sir E. Codrington, Lord Courtenay, M.P., Sir Geo. Staunton, Bart., M.P., his Excellency Chevalier Bunsen, the Brazilian and Sicilian Ministers, Mr. Pickersgill, Mr. Behnes, and many individuals of high distinction in the literary world.

Amongst the various works of art exhibited during the evening, was a bust of Espartero, by Mr. Jones, of Cannon Row, which was the object of general admiration. The presence of the original afforded a severe test of the merits of the artist, which greatly enhanced the value of his contribution.

## THE DUBLIN STATE TRIALS.

(Continued from page 91.)

incidents scarcely covered by a period of nine or ten months. The memory fails to recall all those circumstances brought in evidence, and the judgment to distinguish what is important from what is not so. It was hard to say what the true question really was. Its entire strength seemed to consist in the cabalistic word "conspiracy." There was a legal definition given of it, which declared it to consist either in seeking what was unlawful, or what was lawful by unlawful means. These were like two hooks to the line; but as to the second branch he could not admit it. Conspiracy was not to be spelt out by casual circumstances.

My lord (said the honourable and learned gentleman), I submit that there should be an agreement to constitute a conspiracy, and not such an agreement as is made in that way before the world—not an agreement which is made, for instance, in the presence of the law officers of the Crown, of the learned Attorney-General or Solicitor-General, or of her Majesty's Sergeants-at-Law. You see the absurdity, gentlemen, of calling such an agreement a conspiracy; is it, indeed, common sense? Is it to be endured by rational men that we should be told that such an agreement is a conspiracy? But when was the agreement made, or how, or where, was it made? Was it in the winter season, or in summer, in spring, or in autumn? Was it on a holiday, or a week day? What was the hour, or day, or week, or year, on which it was entered into? Who was it that proposed it, or who seconded it? Gentlemen, I appeal to your common sense and reason, and ask you to place yourselves in my position, and to suppose that you address a Catholic jury, as I address you, and would you not feel—I will not call it indignation—but would you not laugh to scorn the idea that such a jury should find you guilty of "conspiracy" under such circumstances? There is not the slightest evidence before you of any concoction which would be required in the crime of conspiracy. I do not know whether I am accused of having been present at the formation of the conspiracy; but, surely, if so, some time ought to have been pointed out, that I might have the benefit of an *alibi*, if I could make it out. (Laughter.) But here, the charge is spread over so much time, and in so indefinite a way, that I should only take it as a toss-up whether or not I was present on the occasion. Was the agreement in writing, or was it a parole one? Really, gentlemen, if an action *in nisi prius* were supported by such evidence, and that you were to try the case, if there were even no more than a £10 contract at stake, I ask you, could you find a verdict that the contract existed? It is not here a £10 contract which is at stake, but as, in the case of a contract, your honest view of the case will be, that if a conspiracy exists, it must be proved, and if not proved, that it does not exist. The Attorney-General, in good sooth, leaves it to your imagination to discover where this conspiracy exists. A conspiracy ought to be a reality, but he leaves it altogether to you to imagine it. I do not speak in any disparagement of his talents. I admit that he has shown much talent, and much ingenuity and industry in laying this case before you. He occupied eleven hours—eleven mortal hours in his statement, yet in what part of it did he tell you where the conspiracy existed? Wait, said he, till I come to the close; and when he got to the close, go back, said he, to the beginning—go through the whole of it, and find out the conspiracy the best way you can. It is not with any affectation that I say it, but if any one could have found out the proofs of a conspiracy existing it would be the Attorney-General. Yes, he did take eleven hours to throw into your box, for you to find out that there was a conspiracy, the *Pilot*, *Nation*, and *Freeman*. Read them, says he; it is good enough for you; make out the conspiracy, if you can, out of the evidence they give. I remember once, on the Munster circuit, the celebrated Egan was defending a case which was stated by a Mr. Hoare, a gentleman of a dark appearance, who made a very strong speech. Egan, in reply to this—and, by the way, he was sure of his jury, which is an excuse I want—said, "I am sure you will not be led away by the dark oblivion of a brow" [a laugh]. Why Egan, said some one to him, "that is nonsense; why did you say so?" "To be sure it is," was his reply; but isn't it good enough for a jury? [laughter] So eleven hours is good enough for you. Gentlemen, it is monstrous—it is criminally monstrous—to say that that is a conspiracy which takes eleven hours to develop it. Hardy was tried for constructive treason, and to celebrate his acquittal, an anniversary was held. When the health of one of the jurors was drunk, one of the jurors not much acquainted with public speaking, made a speech. He said, "Mr. Chairman, I tell you I acquitted Hardy because Lord Eldon (then Sergeant Scott) took eleven hours to state the case; eight or nine days giving evidence; and I know that no man would be really guilty of treason, when so many words were used to tell it, and such a long time to prove it [a laugh]. I have made up my mind to convict a man of high treason when the case is proved; but I won't help an Attorney-General to ransack newspapers in order to make out a case" [a laugh]. The case was one exactly in point. If a conspiracy existed, the Attorney-General would not have taken an hour, or half an hour to prove it; he would have stripped it of its garb—he would, as a barrister, (for though I am not in my wig and gown, I will stand up for the bar still), have stated a plain case to the jury—he would have laid his hand on it, he would have shown you when, where, how, who were the men, what was the time, the date, the circumstances; but he leaves it all to yourselves; it is good enough for you [a laugh.]

The learned gentleman then proceeded to say that the Attorney-General had disappointed public expectation in not being able to show any facts or incidents connected with this charge which were not previously perfectly well known. What had become of all that was deep, dark, and dangerous, which it was insinuated would be brought to light on this trial? Where were all the "Gorgons and chimeras dire?" Nothing of the kind was disclosed. The prosecution was, in short, a purely Ministerial one, and the question raised was one between the present Ministers, who were going to enlarge their franchises, and the Whigs, who promised much and did very little. And now as to the evidence—what did it bring to light? There was every temptation to men to exaggerate, to falsify, or betray; but nothing was betrayed, for the simplest reason in the world, because there was nothing to betray. Would the jury believe that he (Mr. O'Connell) had entered into a public conspiracy? He had refused the high office of Master of the Rolls—it was a question if he had not also refused that of Chief Baron—and would the jury believe that, after this, he could have the cruelty, the folly, to enter into a conspiracy of this kind? They could not believe it. They must acquit him of it.

The learned gentleman next alluded to the extensive combination which had been formed in England for the purpose of putting down the slave-trade, and asked why was not Wilberforce indicted for conspiracy? The venerable Clarkson was yet alive—why was he not also indicted for conspiracy? He (Mr. O'Connell) had also a share in that conspiracy, and yet nobody presumed to interfere with him. Let the jury then beware of driving men into corners and the dark, and forcing them into real conspiracies—for that would be the result if they punished such proceedings as these. He asked, if Parliamentary Reform or Catholic Emancipation would ever have been carried if it were not for great meetings and the great agitation which was got up to carry them? On one day they had held their great simultaneous meetings, and yet the Attorney-General of the time never thought of turning them into evidence of a conspiracy. Such a proceeding was reserved for the Attorney-General of the present. The Anti-Corn-law League in England held great meetings and collected money—so did the Anti-Slavery Society—and they had not been prosecuted. And was a precedent for such a proceeding to be sent for to Ireland? In England they were safe in the integrity of the jury-box—they had an angel wing protecting them in that tribunal. Now, gentlemen, said Mr. O'Connell, addressing himself to the jury, will you not protect us as an English jury protects them? I ask no more—I will be satisfied with no less.

The learned gentleman next adverted to what he called the machinery of the evidence: it consisted of monster meetings and newspaper publications.

I admit (said Mr. O'Connell) that those meetings took place, that they were most numerous attended, and I boast of it. I ask, was there any life of man, woman, or child, or even of any animal, lost at any of those meetings? You will unanimously answer no, not one! I ask, was any man, woman, or child, struck, detained, or assaulted? And you will again answer no, not one! Any person injured? Not one! Was there any female, young or old, treated with indecency of speech or conduct? Not one! Was there a single shilling's worth of property destroyed or injured in any way? Not one! Oh, yes, there was. I exaggerate. A policeman who attended at Mullaghmast, in coloured clothes, swore that there was a ferocious onslaught of people from Carlow. He swore, positively, that they committed violence on some gingerbread stands. (Laughter.) Yes, exactly the amount of all the acts of violence committed at those meetings, was the overturning of a gingerbread stand. (Renewed laughter.) This, I submit, bespeaks a foregone conclusion, for if any other act of violence had been committed, it could have been readily proved. The poor woman who suffered the loss has not complained, and the whole amount of mischief done at those meetings resolves itself into a "ferocious onslaught"—these were the words of the witness—upon a gingerbread stand. (Laughter.) Yes, it is ridiculous, but it is the prosecution that is so. There was no violence at those meetings, no tumult, no battery nor assault, no injury to property, no violation of good morals, or even of good manners, and is curious that not a single accident—not even a casual accident—occurred at any one of them. Yet there are persons who tell me that I have infuriated this people, that I have excited them till they are ready to rebel, they whose conduct has been characterised by the absence of mischief to person or property, whose mutual courtesy has been so remarkable, that not even an accident occurred at their most crowded gatherings. The grown matrons were there with their daughters, the young mothers with their infants, and each as she passed in safety through the multitude felt that her own weakness and the helplessness of her infant was her best protection. Oh! it was delightful to see how the crowd gave way, and formed a rampart of protection for the mothers and the children. Yes, for the brothers and fathers of those women were there, and—so help me Heaven—no, I withdraw the solemnity of asseveration; but no more emphatic proof could have been exhibited of determination to observe peace, quietness, and perfect tranquillity, than in the electrical feeling which sent the mother and the nurse in the full assurance of safety, that electrical spirit of mutual kindness in whose pure atmosphere all was gentleness and courtesy. I turn boldly and proclaim, that there is not in the world another country where this could occur. The people of Ireland are oppressed and impoverished; they have been subjected to much contumely; the *Times* described them as a "filthy and felonious multitude," but I proudly repeat, that amongst no other people could such scenes occur. It may be said that I am making an admission, but they have been educated to it for forty years, during the agitation for Emancipation, and subsequently during the agitation for Repeal. They have been sublimed into pacific determination, which, thank Heaven, has not been ruffled in the slightest degree by anything which has occurred in this court. They abide your verdict, and though it may be one which will disappoint them, there will be no violation of the law; no, whatever may be the fate of the man whose glory it is to have educated the people to peaceful, legal, constitutional, and continuous exertions.

The learned gentleman next commented on the character of the evidence, which consisted of publications in the newspapers; and protested against being made responsible for such productions. The Repeal Association had no newspaper organs, and gave its sanction to none of them. But, besides this, if the newspapers published libels, why were not their proprietors made responsible for them? The learned gentleman next spoke to his own political text—"The man who commits a crime gives strength to the enemy." He declared himself the founder and the apostle of a new sect, whose object it was to effect political changes, without violating any law, or shedding one drop of human blood.

My mottoes of peace (observed the hon. and learned gentleman) have been proved over and over again in this court. I belong to a Christian persuasion, the principle of which is, that no quantity of advantage—no quantity of profit to church or state, not even Heaven itself was permitted to be attained at the expense of any one crime; and that no sin could be justified or palliated by any amount of advantage, however considerable. My lords, it has been proved sufficiently in the newspapers—and, had it not, it is perfectly well known—that no man ever possessed so much of public confidence as I do. I will say "possess it." No man has so unremittently as I have obtained the confidence of the Catholic laity of every class—not only those who are our party, and may look to a change for amelioration, but the Catholics of the middle classes—the higher orders, the Catholic clergy, and the Catholic episcopacy. I have obtained their confidence by the assertion of the principles which I have stated—by the sincerity with which I have entertained and announced them. A Catholic I am, pleading before a Protestant jury, in the presence, I may say, of the monarchs and people of the earth; and I implore of you to consider whether you will tarnish all your fellow-countrymen, including many Protestants of the first respectability, by any verdict which would seem to doubt for a moment the perfect sincerity of the doctrine of my whole life—the pride and boast of my existence—the comfort and consolation of my declining years, and my hope for a higher and more awful tribunal. You, therefore, cannot believe that I would desert every principle of my life, and enter into a conspiracy utterly inconsistent with everything that has yet occurred in my public conduct. But it is not upon these grounds alone that I rely. There have been other incidents in my political career which will enable you to form a better estimate of my intentions and sentiments. There is not one of you, gentlemen of the jury, who does not, I presume, remember the fearful system of combination which prevailed eight years ago in Dublin. It is said that I am ready to sacrifice principle to popularity—who dares to say it? Could I not have easily made myself popular with these combinators? I opposed them publicly—I stood alone—I opposed them at the peril of my life; and I owe the protection of my life at the meeting held in the Royal Exchange, at which many operatives differing from me in religion and politics attended, to the protection of the police. You will find, too, my perpetual opposition to Ribandism.

Has not my condemnation of Ribandism been read over and over again? Have not my warnings to the people—my denunciations to the police, calling upon them publicly to stop the progress of the evil system—been published to the world? and, if I were in a conspiracy, should I not have been glad to have been assisted by other conspirators? If my object and my end were iniquitous, should I not have had an advantage in that iniquity by rousing the Ribandmen upon my behalf in the various parts of Ireland? I had great influence, and I could have used it in this particular. You have the fact that I did not do so before you. It has been read to you over and over again. My discountenancing the Riband societies is notorious—nay, more, my resistance to all secret societies—my constant denunciations of them are before the world. Take these things into your consideration, and say, if you believe in your consciences that the man is a base hypocrite who, without any worldly motive whatever, but adherence to principle, opposed and flung away all the instruments that could tarnish his cause, however useful they might be.

The learned gentleman here travelled over a great many incidents of his political life, in proof of this position. In the course of this excursion he glanced at his opposition to the Poor-law—the evidence of Mr. Bond Hughes (which he highly praised, as having been given in a manly straightforward manner)—his repudiation of American slavery—his refusal of co-operation with the republicans of France—and his respect for Henry the Fifth, or whoever might be the legitimate heir to the ancient hereditary monarchy of France; his protest against the Chartists, and his having effectually prevented the Irish in England from joining them—and his constant allegiance to the Sovereign. He had come to that time of life when the Queen could do nothing for him, but never had he spoken disrespectfully of her Majesty; if any such expression had been attributed to him, he denounced it as a falsehood.

I have to complain here (said Mr. O'Connell with emphasis) that I have been badly treated. I mean the learned gentleman (the Attorney-General) no discourtesy, I do not wish to say anything harsh—but I tell him that it is utterly false that I ever used such a word as that attributed to me with reference to her Majesty. I disclaim, abhor, and hate—despite the man who could use such language with reference to her Majesty. I have never been accused of discourtesy to the gentler sex, who form so much of our happiness; and, least of all, could I apply such terms to one who is at once our beloved Sovereign and of a sex which forms our chief comfort and consolation. I have detained you longer than I thought, respecting my public conduct. To you I leave it, but having in reserve the consolation of knowing, that though my means may be feeble, my talents confessedly small, and my energies declining, my ardent, my enthusiastic, and burning love of Ireland and of liberty is unquenchable; it is a portion of my very vitality, and forms the entire of my political interests.

Here the learned gentleman commenced a regular Repeal speech—gave a history of the Union, and went through all the topics which have made the materials of his public speeches on this question for many months past. He denied that Repeal was a bad or injurious object, and he hoped, before he sat down, to be able to prove to the satisfaction of every man in court—the neutrality of the Bench alone excepted—that they should all become Repealers. This declaration excited a laugh, but the honourable and learned gentleman proceeded confidently to fortify his position, and adverted to the period of 1782, and the conduct of the Irish volunteers in demanding and obtaining their country's rights. The learned gentleman then proceeded to quote a variety of authorities for the purpose of showing that subsequent to the settlement at that period Ireland progressed in prosperity with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of civilized society. He then detailed at great length the means by which the Union was carried; and after showing the disastrous results which had followed, and flown from the measure, he proceeded to notice and direct the attention of the jury to a protest against the Union, signed by nineteen Irish peers; and in which it was asserted, that the basest means had been adopted by the English Ministry to effect the measure. The learned gentleman then proceeded to show that Ireland had been defrauded in her franchise, in her representation, in her finances, by the Union; and, after referring to the inconvenience to which it led, as demonstrated in the expenses for carrying local or private bills through the Houses of

Parliament, and the enormous expense of Irish election petitions, he asked if he had not presented such a picture as would stimulate every honest man to seek for a remedy of the evils the Union had inflicted upon Ireland? The jury had a right to know how he proposed to repeal the Union. He would tell them that he did not contemplate or wish to effect his object by sectarianism. He commenced his political life in 1800, by a speech in Dublin against the Union, and from that period to the present he had been the consistent friend of self-legislation. On that occasion he avowed that he would prefer the re-enactment of the penal code, in all its horrors, to the extinction of Irish nationality; that he would rather throw himself, and the Catholic claims, upon the generosity of his Protestant brethren, than submit to the union of the two countries. In 1810 he had avowed the same sentiments at a public meeting of the citizens of Dublin. There was one thing very strange in this newspaper conspiracy. The *Nation* had published prose and poetry, the *Pilot* prose alone. But did the one ever copy the other? On the contrary, was there not great professional jealousy between them? And yet the Attorney-General gravely called on the jury to convict these gentlemen of conspiring with each other, as to the writing and publication of these productions. The learned gentleman next referred to the Arbitration Courts, in the establishment of which he was mainly influenced by a desire to put a stop to profanation of the name of God, by the taking of oaths in the courts of justice. With respect to the means by which the Repeal was to be carried, he had always avowed that it was to be carried by peaceful means alone. They had the rules of the Association before them, which showed that they not only did not contemplate an appeal to physical force, but proved that it was by legal and constitutional agitation that they proposed to restore to Ireland the rights of which she had been defrauded by the Union. The learned gentleman then read an extract from the document put in by the Crown, entitled "A plan for the renewed action of the Irish Parliament;" and contended that it contained nothing but constitutional doctrine; for it not only contained a distinct declaration of allegiance to her Majesty, her heirs, and successors for ever, but every principle which it asserted was in strict accordance with constitutional law. That document was the evidence of the Crown, and on that evidence he called for an acquittal. The learned gentleman then proceeded to show that the Union was unconstitutional, and, in support of this proposition, quoted largely from Locke's work on Government, and the speeches of Saurin, Plunket, and Bushe, in the Irish Parliament, during the debate on the Union. He adopted the language of Mr. Saurin, and, in that solemn court of justice he declared that "the Union" was not binding upon conscience, and that resistance to it was in the abstract "unlawful."

The honourable and learned gentleman then went on to say that the Union had the effect of abstracting six millions yearly from Ireland, to be spent by an absentee proprietor; and it was urged that the agitation prevented English capital being sent into the country; but they did not want English capital—leave them their six millions per annum, and they could well afford to dispense with the surplus capital of England. During the last four years £74,000, the produce of the quit-rents of Ireland, had been spent upon the Thames Tunnel and the improvement of Trafalgar-square; they wanted a new bridge over the Liffey in Dublin, and why, he asked, should the £74,000 spent in London not have been devoted to that purpose? He then read a variety of documents, in which a horrible picture was given of Irish misery and destitution; and thus concluded:—

The people had not food to eat, although plenty was transported to England. Was there no remedy for such a state of things? Yes, there was; and was the man—were those who sought to alter such circumstances to be branded as conspirators—were they to be prosecuted and persecuted because, upon public principle, they acted for their country's good. Gentlemen, there is not a spot in Ireland more than thirty miles distant from a good harbour—take the map of Ireland—I say there is not a spot more than thirty miles remote from a good harbour, and why is not the country prosperous? Did I not read to you the magical prosperity which followed upon our legislative independence? Did I not read from the writings of men who were adverse to Ireland? Have I not read the evidence of increasing prosperity under our own Parliament? What happened once may happen again. Oh, gentlemen, this is a struggle to rescue the poor from their poverty, and to give employment to those who are now unemployed, to keep the gentry amongst us, for at once their Parliamentary interests would bring them here. An example has been set by the present Ministry in the absentee tax. I leave the case in your hands. I deny I have done anything to stain me. I reject with contempt the appellation of conspirator. I have acted boldly in the open day, in the presence of the magistracy—there has been nothing secret or concealed. I have struggled for the restoration of the Parliament of my native country. Others have succeeded before me; but, succeed or fail, it is a struggle to make the fairest land in the world possess those benefits which nature intended she should enjoy.

The honourable and learned gentleman having closed his speech, the court adjourned to ten o'clock on Tuesday.

## TWENTIETH DAY.—TUESDAY.

### CLOSE OF THE TRAVERSERS' CASE.

The Court sat at 10 o'clock, and all the traversers were present except Mr. Duffy, of the *Nation*. The attendance of spectators was but limited.

Mr. Moore, Q.C., addressing the Court, said—The counsel for the traversers have availed themselves of the indulgence so kindly afforded them last night, and they do not think it would be right to go over the evidence in this case which has been already proved. They have come to the conclusion that the facts and circumstances upon which the traversers, with very few exceptions, rest their defence, already sufficiently appear before your lordships and the jury. They have been under the necessity of bringing a very considerable number of witnesses up to Dublin, who are now in town, who would be able to prove a considerable number of facts which the counsel for the traversers think are already sufficiently in evidence; they have, therefore, come to the conclusion that they would not be warranted in unnecessarily taking up the time of the Court to prove that which they consider already sufficiently established, and, therefore, I am happy to announce, that, with a few exceptions, the facts are already sufficiently established, and we do not mean to waste the public time in the remaining evidence to be adduced.

Frederick William Conway, Esq., the proprietor of the *Evening Post*, was examined by Mr. Hatchell, and stated, that in 1810 he was editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, and in that year he acted as secretary to a meeting held at the Exchange, in order to petition for a Repeal of the Union. Sir James Riddle, the High Sheriff, was in the chair; the father of the Recorder was also present, and a number of respectable citizens. (The witness here proved the general accuracy of a speech made on that occasion by Mr. O'Connell.) In 1800 the *Evening Post* was the property of Mr. Magee. There was in it a report of a meeting, held in that year, to express hostility to the Union, and Mr. O'Connell expressed his sentiments on the subject; the name of witness was to an address to Mr. Grattan and Mr. Shaw, the representatives of the city, presented them in the year 1810, and expressive of hostility to the Union; witness also read the answers of those two gentlemen, which Mr. Sheil had stated in his speech; witness was a member of the Catholic Association.

Mr. James Perry was called, to prove the rules of the Society of Friends, in reference to arbitration; and read a rule of the Quakers in 1696, recommending their members to have their cases referred to arbitrators; and in 1697 they recommended that any member should be expelled who did not obey the award of the Friends. Those rules were uniformly acted upon. Witness had a case left to the arbitration of the Royal Galley, and Mr. Brewster pleaded before it. (Laughter.)

Mr. William Corgrave, a solicitor, deposed that he was secretary to the Angel Galley Club since 1810; when an arbitration was entered into the parties signed a printed deed of submission; the members consisted of forty, and the mercantile body it was which generally submitted their disputes to those gentlemen; the parties lodged from three to four guineas each for the expenses of the arbitration.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bennett: It was open for any one who had a dispute to go before the gentlemen; there were no court days held.

Mr. Charles Vernon, Registrar of Newspapers, was next examined, to prove several speeches of Mr. O'Connell and others in 1841, which, the traversers were of opinion, mitigated the strong language used in other addresses.

William Morgan, examined by Mr. Hatchell—I reside at Tullamore, and follow the business of a coachmaker; I can perfectly remember the meeting held at Tullamore, on the 16th of July last, and know where Mr. Dean's house is in that town; on the morning of the meeting, at ten o'clock, I saw an arch across the street; there was a motto on the arch, "Ireland and her Parliament; or the world in a blaze." I assisted in taking down this motto; I know Mr. Steele; but he did not speak to me at the moment the arch was taken down; Mr. Steele ordered it to be taken down, and said he did so at the instance of Mr. O'Connell, who was very much displeased at its having been put up at all.

Cross-examined.—I heard there was a committee to get up the meeting; Mr. Dean, from whose house the arch was suspended, was a painter; the arch was erected in the front of the chapel. There was a large attendance at the chapel that day. Mr. Dean is in town, and came up with me.

Sir Colman O'Loughlin gave in evidence the resolutions adopted at several meetings to petition Parliament for a Repeal of the Union.

After the examination of Mr. Vernon, the traversers' counsel applied to allow the Rev. Mr. Power to be examined the next day. He was unwell, and had not yet arrived in town.

The person who served the subpoena stated that he only went down on Saturday to effect service.

Their lordships were of opinion that the trial could not be delayed because service had been effected so lately on Mr. Power.

Mr. Fitzgibbon said, that what he would have been examined to was the letter on "the duty of a soldier," which Mr. Power was ready to avow.

Mr. Moore, Q.C., having consulted with the other counsel, said that the evidence for the traversers had closed.

## TWENTY-FIRST DAY.—WEDNESDAY.

The Solicitor-General commenced his reply on Wednesday morning, immediately after the sitting of the Court, and occupied the entire day. His speech

Monsieur Jullien intends opening Vauxhall Gardens in the ensuing summer.

orsyth, Esq., barrister, of a daughter.

[illegible]

Since the turn of this year the foreign demand for manufactured goods has given increased employment to our productive labourers. For our North American possessions, the prohibitory duties imposed on the introduction of British goods into the United States, render the demand for them at present more than doubly active, for the wants of the model republic must be chiefly supplied in future through this channel by smugglers. High duties likewise imposed by the different European Powers, are now producing consequences equally favourable to our manufacturing interests. The value of our export trade consequently has increased, and the demand for the products of our mills and manufactures drawn from hence on foreign merchants continues to increase in difficulty. On the Royal Exchange, last foreign post day, the supply of bills was again larger than the wants of the emitters required, and the rates of the exchanges consequently render a farther importation of the precious metals into this country absolutely necessary for the payment of the balances of our foreign commerce. This is capital weekly on the increase in this country, and the difficulty proportionally to employ it is proportionately increasing. In the share market, since our last publication, the pressure of money continues to be felt, and some very favourable speculations, and numerous new undertakings of the same description, which have been latterly submitted to the public for their approval, and notwithstanding the inquiry which the Legislature is about to institute into the manner in which those in existence are now conducted, still an immense amount of business has been again transacted in many of them, and the value of all of them has been well supported throughout this week.

On the Foreign Stock Exchange also, much business has been again done, chiefly for the actual investment of money, and the demand for American Bonds, some very favourable speculations, and the purchase of the same, has been generally at least two per cent. higher than was quoted them. In Danish and Venezuelan Bonds, also, a further improvement of one per cent. has occurred, whilst the operations of speculators caused Spanish Bonds to advance at one time fully two per cent., but this improvement was not entirely maintained at the conclusion of the week's transactions.

TUESDAY, FEB. 6.

**BANKRUPTCY**—HENRY TISOE, Hertford, carpenter—FRANCIS HILLAM, Cambridge-terrace, Edgeware-road, ale-merchant—NOEL THOMAS SMITH, Jun., Limehouse, City, shipowner—THOMAS LANGRIDGE, Tonbridge Wells, saddler—HOMER WHITE, Regent-street, Marylebone, shoe dealer—ROBERT HONE, Hatton road, stationers—JOE HADLEY, Newport, Hampshire, miller—CHARLES BUTLER, Southampton, grocer—MARY OGSTON, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, watchmaker—JOSEPH MOORE, Tamworth, draper—THOMAS GREGORY, Poulshot, Wiltshire, miller—CHARLES REESBY, Stamford, miller—RICHARD CHAPMAN, Scorton, Yorkshire, innkeeper—JOHN and GEORGE EWART, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, auctioneers—GEORGE WALTON, Stockton-on-Tees, wine-merchant—SAMUEL BILLINGTON, Irkenhead, Cheshire, woollen-draper—MATTHEW TILDESLEY, Porto Bello, Staffordshire, timber-dealer.

**SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS**—R. P. M'BRAIR and D. JOHNSTONE, Jun., Glasgow, speculators—A. OPPENHEIM, Edinburgh, looking-glass manufacturer.—K. KERR, Forthall, Dumfriesshire, tanner—G. F. ROBERTSON, Glasgow, merchant.—J. WILSON, Glasgow, baker.—C. M'ALPINE, Glasgow, ship-smith.—J. HOWIE, Midton, horse-dealer.

**B**RETT'S BRANDIES, and other SPIRITS of the most unexceptionable quality, continue in the highest estimation of the Faculty. SAMPLE HAMPERS, containing half-a-dozen of Brandy, or eight bottles of assorted Spirits forwarded to order, for One Sovereign.

J. B. BRETT AND CO. Old Furnival's Inn, Holborn-bars.

**THE** Printed Instructions, and every information as to protection by Letters Patent or the New Designs Acts (under which articles of utility may be protected for three years, in the three Kingdoms, for from £12 to £15), may be obtained, gratis, by applying, personally or by letter, pre-paid, to  
ALEX. PRINCE.  
Office for Patents, 14, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

The Course embraces Mathematics—Mechanics—Physics—Chemistry—Geodesy—Civil Engineering—Machinery—Drawing in all its Branches—French and German Languages, and Literature. Applications for admission to be addressed to the Committee of Management, College, Putney, where every information may be obtained.

[illegible]

Price 15s. in cloth, or 18s. in morocco, gilt edges.  
**THE SHORT-HAND NEW TESTAMENT.**  
By GEORGE ODELL.  
London: G. ODELL, 18, Prince-street, Cavendish-square; and R. GROOMBRIDGE, 5, Paternoster-row.  
Also, ODELL'S SYSTEM OF SHORT-HAND (Taylor's improved). 30th Edition, price only 8d. Sent free for 11 Postage Stamps.

**THE CHEAPEST GEOGRAPHY FOR CHILDREN,**  
With Ten well-engraved Maps, price 9d.  
**WHITTAKER'S IMPROVED EDITION OF PINNOCK'S**  
**CATECHISM OF GEOGRAPHY,** greatly enlarged and remodelled, by G. H. SMITH, Esq., and illustrated by 10 Maps. Price 9d., sewed.

Considering the number and excellence of its illustrations, and the quantity of information conveyed in it, this is certainly the cheapest school book we know of. It is admirably arranged by one evidently profoundly acquainted with his subject, and has been remodelled to the scientific view now taken of the subject. Monthly Magazine.  
The CATECHISM, on the original Plan, (corrected to the present time), and illustrated with Nine Maps, can also be had, price 9d.  
WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane, London; and of all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

**PHILLIPS'S FIRST BOOKS FOR CHILDREN,** in 18mo., sewed.

The LONDON PRIMER. By Mrs. F. PALMER. 90th edition, 6d.  
The FIRST CATECHISM OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE. By Mrs. F. PALMER and D. BLAIR. 54th edition, 9d.  
BOSSUT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH WORD-BOOK, 1s.  
BOSSUT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH PHRASE-BOOK, 1s.  
BOSSUT'S FIRST FRENCH GRAMMAR, 2s. 6d. cloth.  
BOSSUT'S EXERCISES IN FRENCH SYNTAX, 3s.  
BOSSUT'S ITALIAN WORD-BOOK, 1s.  
BOSSUT'S ITALIAN PHRASE, or IDIOM-BOOK, 1s.  
BOSSUT'S LATIN WORD-BOOK, 1s.  
BLAIR'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, with many Hundred Questions and Exercises, systematically arranged. Price 2s. 6d. bound.  
ADAIR'S QUESTIONS ON MURRAY'S GRAMMAR. 18mo., 1s. sewed.  
WHITTAKER and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

**PHILLIPS'S GEOGRAPHICAL AND ASTRONOMICAL**  
**WORKS FOR SCHOOLS.**

GOLDSMITH'S GEOGRAPHICAL COPY-BOOKS; or, Outline Maps to be filled up by Pupils. In two parts. The first giving the outlines of countries, and the second only the lines of lat. and long., with tables, &c. Oblong 4to. Price 3s. 6d. each, sewed. The same, on a larger scale, for room in writing. Price 5s. 6d. each.  
ATLAS, to accompany the Copy-books. Demy 4to., 6s. 6d. plain, and 8s. 6d. coloured; royal, 12s. plain.  
PRIOR'S VOYAGES ROUND THE WORLD, with 100 Engravings. 20th edition, 12mo., 10s. 6d.  
GOLDSMITH'S GRAMMAR OF BRITISH GEOGRAPHY, with Maps and Views. 18mo., 4s. 6d. bound.  
CLARKE'S HUNDRED WONDERS OF THE WORLD, with 100 Engravings. 47th edition, 12mo., 10s. 6d. bound.  
SQUIRE'S GRAMMAR OF ASTRONOMY, and the PHENOMENA OF THE HEAVENS. Roy. 18mo., 7s. 6d. bound, with numerous Engravings.  
SHAW'S ATLAS OF NATURE, with several hundred Engravings and brief descriptions. Folio, £2. 8s.  
BLAIR'S PRACTICAL GRAMMAR OF THE ELEMENTS OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY. 18mo., with numerous Engravings and Woodcuts, price 6s. 6d. bound.  
NICOLSON'S TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, from 1 to 10,000. Also, of Logarithmic Sines, Tangents, and Secants, and Co-Sines, Co-Tangents, and Co-Secants, with Natural Sines and Co-Sines. 8vo., 5s. boards.  
Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane.

BY COMMAND. UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

**THE SPORTING REVIEW FOR FEBRUARY, 1844,** is beautifully embellished with TWO SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVINGS, viz.—Plate I.—TOUCHSTONE, engraved by S. Hacker, from a Painting by J. F. Herring, sen. And Plate II.—WILD FOWL SHOOTING IN THE HERBIDES BY MOONLIGHT.

Contents:—Hilde Marston, or Recollections of a Sportsman's Life, by the Editor, Chapter XXXVII. Notitia Venatica, by R. T. Vyner, Esq. The Horse of the Cape of Good Hope, by F. R. Surtees, Esq. Lines to the Memory of George Temple, Esq., by Merlin. Sporting Peregrinations; the Duke of Rutland's, Duke of Beaufort's, Lord Redesdale's, and Lord Gifford's Hounds, by Robin Hood. The Horse and the Hound, by Trauby. Sporting Writers: Thomas Smith Esq., late Master of the Craven Hounds, by Nimrod. Wild Sports in the West, by P. St. John, Esq. The Steeple Chase, by Castor. Words for Music, by W. K. Taggart. The Life of a Jockey, by Lord William Lennox. A Day on the Irish Mountains, by Skirmisher. The Horse and the Management at Home and Abroad, by H. D. Richardson, S.E.R.M.E. Stallions for the Season. Angling in February, by Piscator. Hunting Mems., by Rightwayer. Public Amusements of the Metropolis. State of the Odds, &c. Turf Register: Bodmin, Leicester, Breconshire, Lichfield, Redditch, Bedford, Lee Bridge, Lincoln, Monmouth, Hastings and St. Leonards, Perth, Liverpool Autumn Meeting, Royal Caledonian Hunt and Western Meeting.  
London: Sporting Review Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand. May be had of all Booksellers.

**THE FARMER'S MAGAZINE, FOR FEBRUARY, 1844,** is embellished with—Plate I. CHARLES COLLING; Plate II. BUTTERCUP, a celebrated Heifer, bred by Mr. Henry Watson, of Wokingham, near Basing.

Contents:—Memoir of Charles Colling; by Cuthbert W. Johnson, Esq. F.R.S. On the Resources which Farmers possess to meet the reduced Prices of their Produce; by Hewitt Davis. Experiments of various Top-dressings for Barley; by J. Rivers. Essay on the Management of Fold-Yard Manure. Miscellaneous Matter, Experiments, Answers, and Queries. Farmers' Club House. Agricultural Societies, Leases, Game, &c. Description of Mr. Alexander's Draining Plough. The Currency by C. P. Banks. Richmondshire Farmers' Club. On Bringing into Tillage Old Pasture Land; by Thos. Underwood. Cornwall Agricultural Association. On the Farm and True Principles of Breeding Domesticated Animals; by George Drake. Framingham Farmers' Club. A few Remarks on the Farmers' best Friend—the Mole; by a Friend to Agriculture. Prestwood Agricultural Meeting. Burton-upon-Trent Farmers' Club. On the Possibility of Growing Wheat Continuously and Profitably on the same Land; by Mr. Briggs. Agriculture, Manufactures, and the Currency: Five Letters to Sir Robert Peel. Dawson and Hance's Report of the Liverpool Wool Trade. Hughes and Ronald's Report of the Liverpool Wool Trade. Spade Husbandry. Probus Farmers' Club. Maidstone Farmers' Club. Pleasant Prospect to the Farmer on the Repeal of the Corn Laws. Wrentham Farmers' Club. Reviews of New Books. On the Agricultural Improvements of Lincolnshire; by Philip Pusey, M.P. (From the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.) Chepstow Farmers' Club. On Artificial and other Manures. Agricultural Queries. Answers to Agricultural Queries. General Agricultural Report for January. Calendar of Horticulture for February. Stallions for the Season. Review of the Corn Trade during the month of January. Prices of Grain, Seeds, Hops, Potatoes, Provisions, Wool, Manures, &c. Prices of Shares.  
Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand; and may be had of all booksellers.

**THE NEW MONTHLY BELLE ASSEMBLEE** for FEBRUARY, a Fashionable and Literary Magazine, under the immediate patronage of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, is beautifully illustrated with highly-finished Portraits of the Nobility, and contains two coloured Plates of the Fashion, finished in the first style, as they arrive from Paris.

Contents:—St. Valentine's Day, by W. G. J. Barker, Esq. To the Snow-drop. The Water-spirit, by Elizabeth Youatt. Sonnet, by Emily Bird. Minor Morals, by Miss Camilla Toulmin. The Lay of the Lurley Maid, by Angus Bethune Reach. "The old Storm King," by George Linneus Banks. The First and Last Parting. Farewell to Love, by E. Gladstone. A Sister's Remembrance, by Grace Gordon. Hints for Pictures, by Miss Camilla Toulmin. Guide to the Willful, by Vincent Leigh Hunt. Mr. Portraits Gallery, No. II., by Calder Campbell. The Cousins, by Myrrha. Lines on the Death of Mr. G. Lloyd, by Ellen S. M. Song of Exile, by Richard Liphman. Song of the Moon by Night, by W. K. Taggart. The Overture, by Miss Anna Maria Sargeant. "Our End is Near," by E. K. Taggart. Charles Willett: a Tale of the Revolution. The Forsaken, by Elizabeth. The Spectral Hand. The Proud Lady. St. Elmo. An Impromptu to Nature. Poetical Portraits, No. III., by Morna Lemington. "The One I Love so Well," by Ada. Broken Vows: a Legend of the Twelfth Century. "True Friendship." Our Boudoir Table. La Revue Musicale. Amusements of the Month. Fashions for February. Description of the Plates. Parisian Sketches. To Correspondents.

"This Magazine should find its way into every drawing-room in the kingdom."—The News. "In every respect well worthy the distinguished patronage conferred on the work."—Exeter Gazette. "A great acquisition to the fashionable world."—Reading Mercury. "This elegant and amusing periodical deserves well the patronage of the female sex."—Newcastle Courant.

May be had, by order, of all booksellers. Office, 24, Norfolk-street, Strand, London.

**ADVANTAGEOUS INVESTMENT FOR CAPITAL AT £5**  
per cent. payable half yearly.—To be sold, by Private Contract, a Mortgage for £12,000, secured in a Brewery and Twenty-one Public Houses in full trade (besides other property), of more than double the value of the Mortgage, situate in the immediate neighbourhood of Southampton. For further particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Hall, 108, High-street, Southampton, or to E. R. Butler, Esq., 7, Furnival's Inn, London.

**CHAPPED HANDS.—J. and E. ATKINSON** beg respectfully to recommend their COLD CREAM for Softening the Skin, and preventing its Chapping. It is prepared of the finest materials in the most approved manner, and will keep good for a long time, even in a foreign climate; but those who prefer it fresh may always procure it, as its extensive sale requires that it is made at least once a week. N.B.—To Ladies whose hands are much chapped, their PATE AU MIEL, with peculiarly prepared gloves, are a sure remedy.—24, Old Bond-street, February, 1844.

**MOULD CANDLES to burn WITHOUT SNUFFING.—**  
KEMPTON'S PATENT.—THESE CANDLES are now greatly improved, and do not require snuffing; they burn longer, and are cheaper than any other candle; the flame is steady and brilliant. No metallic or deleterious matter is used in the manufacture. Price 8d. per pound.—Sold by G. E. PARSON, Agent for Exportation, 21s, Broad-street, City and at the Manufactory, Old Barge-house, Christchurch, Surrey.

**MR. COCKLE'S PILLS FOR INDIGESTION,**  
LIVER COMPLAINTS, &c.

"If you are in possession of better means, Candidly inform me; if not, make use of these."—HORACE.  
This FAMILY APERIENT will be found particularly valuable in every form of indigestion, with torpid liver and inactive bowels, also in gout, bilious a tacks, sick head-ache, and nervous irritability from a deranged state of the stomach, &c.—May be had of all medicine vendors.

"On eût ordonné de la rhubarbe et du séné Mais moi, j'ai la pour nous Moyen plus doux."—SCRIBER.

**IT is pleasant to eat a light delicate SPONGE CAKE:** but by eating it to do without the doctor and his nauseous stuff is better. All you that cannot take physic; all mothers with spoiled children, who will not be coaxed to take what is to do them good; look to this, and send for a packet (1s. 1½d.) of DRABBLE'S APERIENT BISCUITS which are a vegetable purgative without calomel, and in the pleasant disguise of a sweetmeat. Sold by W. DRABBLE, Chemist, 25, Bedford-row, and all Vendors.

**SUPERIOR WATER-PROOF WRAPPERS AND OUTSIDE**  
GARMENTS of all kinds.—An extensive variety of the above, also of BERDOE'S well-known VENTILATING FROCKS (in lieu of the Mackintosh) always kept ready, guaranteed to exclude any description or continuance of rain whatever. Those who require really good, efficient, and respectable garments, at the lowest price possible, consistent with true economy, or wish to avoid disappointment and vexation, will not regret the inspection now confidently invited. First rate clothing of every description made to order, at equitable charges.—W. BARROW, Tailor, Waterproofer, &c., 69, Cornhill (north side).

**PATENT LEVER WATCHES, London Made.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Watchmakers, 9, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.**—Patent Lever Watches, mounted in silver cases, four guineas each, or in gold cases, ten guineas each. They have the detached escapement, jewelled, and maintaining power for the watch to continue going whilst being wound. The performance warranted.

**CONTRARY to all expectation, the news by the Overland**  
Mail has produced a FALL in the price of useful TEAS. The East India Tea Company are the first to give the public the benefit of it. The 6lb. bag of good sound Black Tea is now 17s. The 5lb. bag of young Hyson is one sovereign.  
Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.

**JONES'S £4 4s. SILVER LEVER WATCHES** are selling at the Manufactory, 33s, Strand, opposite Somerset House. They comprise every modern improvement, and are warranted not to vary more than half a minute per week. This great reduction of price at once sets aside all rivalry either of the Swiss manufacturers or any other house.—Read Jones's Sketch of Watchwork, sent free for a 2d. stamp.

**BAKER'S PHEASANTRY, BEAUFORT STREET, KING'S ROAD, CHELSEA.**—GAME of every description. Gold, Silver, White, Pied, and common Game Pheasants for Aviculture; Wild ditto, for Preserves; Great variety of pinion'd and domesticated Aquatic Fowl, for ornamental waters, Useful and Ornamental Poultry, &c. &c. &c. Also, Swans, Carolina Ducks, Sheeldrakes, &c. And at HALF-MOON PASSAGE, Gracechurch-street, City.

**PLATE SUITED FOR PRESENTATION.**—Committees or private individuals requiring splendid or simple articles of PLATE for presentation, may, by addressing a paid letter, have drawings sent for their approval. A number of large articles, as Epergnes, Cups, Waiters, &c., are always in stock, second hand; a list of them, with price, can be furnished.—T. COX SAVORY, Silversmith, &c., 47, Cornhill (seven doors from Gracechurch-street), London.

**MARLBOROUGH AND PADDINGTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AND TEMPERANCE HALL.**

**A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the Hall of the**  
Literary and Scientific Institution, Edward-street, Portman-square, on Monday, February 12, 1844. Two for Three O'clock precisely, to promote its Establishment.  
BENJAMIN BOND CABELL, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., will take the Chair.

**RED or GREY HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.—W. HALLETT**  
respectfully informs the Nobility and Gentry that he has discovered a means of changing Grey or Red Hair to a beautiful Brown or Black in a few minutes, without the least difficulty, and without any inconvenience. Those labouring under this disfigurement to personal appearance may, at a sitting of a few minutes, have the hair changed from the disagreeable red or unbecoming grey to nature's most pleasing adornment—the agreeable brown or splendid black head of hair.—83, High Holborn, near the George and Blue Bear Inn.

**NEW PERFUMES.—J. and E. ATKINSON, Perfumers, beg**  
respectfully to inform the public that they have received from the south of France their STOCK OF NEW PERFUMES, the produce of last season, and that they are finer than they have been for many past years. They consist of Essences, Pomades, Powders, &c., in all the variety, distinguishing the flower gardens of Nice, Grasse, and Montpellier. They have, also, several new Perfumes for the present year, and they hope an inspection will be found worthy of that patronage they have hitherto so liberally received.—N.B. A stock is always kept ready for exportation.—24, Old Bond-street, February, 1844.

**EDWARD DODD'S ANGLO-ROMAN STRINGS** for VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO, and HARP—manufacturer to H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge—whose Strings, for power of tone and durability, are equal to the best Italian Strings, at 60 per cent. less, and far superior to those in general use. They have a peculiar property of retaining the effects of heated rooms. Testimonials from Messrs. Hagrove, Toibecque, Willey, Loder, Cramer, &c. &c. To be had of the music shops, and at the manufactory, 112, Vauxhall Walk, Lambeth. Each bundle wrapped up in a big band with E. Dodd's, Anglo-Roman Strings.—Please ask for E. Dodd's Anglo-Roman Strings, Also improved Silver Strings, warranted not to turn green.

**EMPLOYMENT.**—Persons having a little time to spare, are apprised that Agents continue to be appointed in London and Country Towns by the EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY, for the sale of their celebrated TEA (Offices, 9, Great St. Helen's Churchyard, Bishopsgate-street). They are packed in showy leaden canisters from an ounce to a pound, with the prices and weights marked on each packet, and but little trouble is occasioned by the sale; the license is only 11s. per annum, and many during the last seventeen years have realised considerable incomes by the Agency, without 1s. let or loss. Application to be made (if by letter, post-paid) as above.

**NAPLES SOAP.**—The complaints of many Gentlemen of the difficulty they have in procuring good NAPLES SOAP, have induced J. and E. ATKINSON, Perfumers, to appoint one of the most respectable houses in Naples to supply them with the very best article that can be made, regardless of expense, and they can with confidence recommend their present stock as of the very finest quality; and as nothing is at all equal to Naples Soap for shaving, and also for washing, particularly where the skin is hard, or liable to chapping, they are certain the more good Naples Soap is known, the more it will generally be used. The cause of its being lately in disrepute, is in consequence of the inferior quality of the Soap imported for so many years past. N.B. Country Druggists supplied with 25lbs. and upwards, at wholesale prices.  
24, Old Bond-street, February, 1844.

**TOOTH BRUSHES.—J. and E. ATKINSON, Perfumers,**  
in answer to some complaints from the country, that Tooth Brushes purchased as of their manufactory have turned out inferior in quality, beg to inform them that Brushes supplied by them to country shops are only warranted if their name is stamped on the handle; cheap priced Tooth Brushes are not only unpleasant but much dearer in the end than good Tooth Brush, as they do not last half the time, and indeed this applies to Hair Brushes and every other description of Brush. The Tooth Brushes, stamped with their name, are the best that can be made, both in the material and workmanship, and if it happens, which is very rare, that some hairs become loose, they not only change them but are obliged to the purchaser for the information. They are sold in all variety of patterns, at 1s. set in bone, or set in ivory, 2s. N.B. Tooth, Hair, Nail, and Shaving Brushes, of the best quality, for exportation, with the usual allowance.—No. 24, Old Bond-street, February, 1844.

**CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL.—Patron, the QUEEN;**  
President, the Marquis of WESTMINSTER.—The aid of the affluent is earnestly requested for this Hospital, which, since the commencement of its useful operations, has admitted for relief upwards of 93,000 sick patients, and the doors of which are always open for the immediate assistance of cases of accident and emergency. About 6,000 poor suffering objects are annually admitted to partake of its benefits; and the committee have the painful duty of stating that the regular income of the Charity falls so far short of the amount required for its support, that were it not for the donations of the benevolent, the Institution would be quite incapable of sustaining its useful operations. Subscriptions are thankfully received by the Committee, Treasurer, and Secretary, at the Hospital; at Messrs. Drummond's; Messrs. Coutts'; Messrs. Hoares'; and the neighbouring bankers.  
JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

**TO LADIES.—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, Patronised and**  
sanctioned by her Majesty the QUEEN, the Royal Family, and the several Courts of Europe.—This elegant and fragrant preparation effectually eradicates all Pimples, Spots, Blisters, Redness, and other defects of the Skin. The radiant bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy it induces on the hands, arms, and neck, render it indispensable to every toilet. As a safeguard against Chillsblains and Chapped Skin its virtues are universally acknowledged. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

**CAUTION.**—The genuine article has the words ROWLAND'S KALYDOR printed on the wrapper, and A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, HATTON-GARDEN, engraved on the Government Stamp affixed on each bottle. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.  
"All others are SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!"

**NELSON'S PATENT OPAQUE GELATINE, Half the**  
Price of Isinglass.—CAUTION: From the increasing demands for NELSON'S OPAQUE GELATINE, many spurious articles are imposed on the Public; to guard against which, and for a protection to purchasers, it is sold in packets only, by most respectable chemists, grocers, and oilmen, in town and country, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., 6d., 5s., 10s., and 15s. each packet, bearing the Patentee's signature. Extract from Dr. Ure's testimonial, June 6, 1840:—"I find Mr. G. Nelson's Patent Opaque Gelatine to be at least equal in strength and purity, if not superior, to the best Isinglass, for every culinary purpose; it is entirely free from any impregnation of acid, such as I have found to exist in other kinds of gelatine in the London market." The Opaque Gelatine is an article well adapted for hotels, taverns, cabin use and ship stores, and a safe and profitable commodity for exportation.—Emscote Mills, Warwick; and 14, Bucklersbury.

**COMBINATION, ECONOMY, and QUALITY, VERSUS**  
EXPENSE and INFERIORITY.—Messrs. VINCENT and PUGH, Distillers and Brandy Merchants, of New Park-street, Borough, claim the attention of the Public to their article of BRANDY. The two essentials, QUALITY and PURITY, are hereby combined in the manufacture. The spirit having been submitted to the severest chemical tests by the first analysing chemists of the day, testimonials of which can be confidently and safely produced to prove its perfect equality with the finest Foreign Brandy imported, the Proprietors can confidently defy competition to produce its equal. For the convenience of Families, the Proprietors have bottled a large quantity, both PALM and BROWN, in handsome bright glass bottles, covered with a neat metallic capsule over the cork, and labelled "Vincent and Pugh's Champagne and Cognac Brandy." Sold in quantities of not less than two gallons, equal to one dozen in bottles, at 44s. per dozen, bottles included. Agent, WM. HAY, Wine Merchant, No. 14, Porter-street, Newport Market; and No. 1, Great Newport-street, Leicester-square.

**MOURNING.—Court, Family, and Complimentary.—The**  
Proprietors of the London General Mourning Warehouse, Nos. 247 and 249, Regent-street, beg respectfully to remind families whose bereavements compel them to adopt mourning attire, that every article (of the very best description) requisite for a complete outfit of mourning may be had at their establishment at a moment's notice. Widows and Family Mourning is always kept made up; and a note descriptive of the mourning required, will ensure every thing necessary for the occasion, being sent (in town or country) immediately. Ladies not in mourning requiring new and fashionable Black Mantles, Cardinals, Cloaks, &c., either in velvet, satin, or merino, or carriage, promenade, or travelling, will find some of the choicest patterns of the season at this establishment, as well as black velvets, satins, and ducapes for dresses, of a superior texture. The Show Rooms are replete with every novelty that modern taste has introduced, in mourning, millinery, flowers, collars, head-dresses, bugle berthes, trimmings, &c. &c.—The London General Mourning Warehouse, No. 247 and 249, Regent-street (near Oxford-street).  
W. C. JAY & Co.

**PANKLIBA—NON IRON WORKS.**  
BAZAAR, 58, BAKER STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE.—Wholesale and Retail GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY, Tin, Copper, and Iron Cooking Utensils, Table Cutlery, best Sheffield Plate, German Silver Wares, Paper Coffee Tea Trays, Tea and Coffee Urns, Stoves, Grates, Kitchen Ranges, Fenders and Fire Irons; Baths of all kinds, shower, hot cold, vapour, plunging, &c.; together with Ornamental Iron and Wire Work, for Conservatories, Lawns, &c., and Garden Engines. All articles are of the very best description, and offered at exceedingly low plain figures. price of each article being marked in

Just published, price 1s.  
**RICHARD THE THIRD, AND HIS TIMES.**  
A LECTURE delivered in Crosby Hall, Nov. 8, 1843, by MILES BEALE, M.R.C.S. To be had at the Crosby Hall Institution, Bishopsgate-street; and SMITH and ELDON'S, Cornhill.—For an account of Crosby Hall, with engraving of Interior, see vol. I., p. 249, of the "Illustrated London News."

**TO THE MILLIONS!—The Proprietors of THE DEATH**  
WARRANT have much gratification in announcing to their subscribers, in furtherance of their Holy Crusade against Churchyard and Chapel Internments, an abomination which the late Dr. Adam Clarke denounces as shocking "to God, decency, and health," are preparing to present gratuitously to all Subscribers for Six Months, a Grand National Present from the Metropolitan Cemetery Companies to the Millions! consisting of a Magnificent Engraving on Steel, measuring 36 inches by 24, printed on superb drawing paper, the subject the Death of Lord Nelson on board the Victory. To meet the extraordinary demand for Health. Comment on this gigantic offer is needless. The design by West, the engraving the Proprietors have availed themselves of the power of multiplying the Plate by means of the Electric Battery, and shall be fully prepared to issue One Million Copies. The day for the delivery of Specimens to the Trade will be fixed in our next, together with the whole plan of Distribution to the Public of this vast Empire.  
DEATH WARRANT OFFICE, 113, Strand.

**GRAFFTEY'S HAIR DYE—GRAFFTEY'S BALM.**  
GRAFFTEY'S SHAVING CREAM, &c. &c.—The above unrivalled articles are too well known to the fashionable world to require any description. The purpose of this advertisement is to caution their patrons against spurious and destructive imitations with which even respectable shops abound. To prevent, therefore, the possibility of deception, it will be advisable to procure them direct from the Manufactory, 26, Warwick-street, Regent-street, London; or, if in the country, to be particular to order GRAFFTEY'S.

**ROYAL POLISH STATE LOAN of 42,000,000 Florins, guaranteed by the Emperor of Russia,** to be reimbursed with 5900 dividends of 200,000fr., 30,000fr., 12,000fr., &c. Grand Public Distribution will take place on the 1st of MARCH next at Warsaw. Official Bulletins will be promptly forwarded to every Bondholder. Price of a Bond £5, 5 Bonds £24, a Half-Bond £12, 5 Half-Bonds £12. All applications for Prospectuses and Bonds addressed to Messrs. F. E. Field and Co., Bankers, Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, or to No. 3, Salisbury-street, Strand, London, will be immediately attended to.

**BIELEFELD'S PATENT QUAAQUAVERSAL GLASS**  
STAND AND ALBERT SHAVING GLASS.—Plate Glass Factors, Upholsterers &c., are respectfully informed that Stands for Toilet Glasses, made on a new principle, may now be had at the manufactory, 15, Wellington-street North, Strand, and of most of the respectable upholsterers. The principle of the improvements for which this patent has been obtained is perfectly simple. The Stands are very elegant in appearance, most convenient, and agreeable in use, and cannot get out of order.—Papier Maché Works, 15, Wellington-street North, Strand.

**WEST OF LONDON CEMETERY GROUND, contain-**  
ing nearly 40 ACRES, between the Fulham and Old Brompton roads. Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1 Victoria, cap. 130. Consecrated Ground, 1840.—CHARGES, exclusive of ordinary fees.—Private Family Grave in perpetuity, for Monument or Grave-stone, £3 5s.; Single Interment in Grave, including Desk Sarcophagus, and other Fees, £1 16s.; Do. in Public Vault, £4 4s.; Do. in Catacombs, £1 10s.; Ground for Vault, or Brick Grave, £15 15s.; Extra Ground at 8s. per Square Foot.—A portion of the ground is unconsecrated, for the interment of persons not members of the Established Church, who are privileged to bring their own officiating minister.—Office of the Company, 153, Piccadilly, where any further information may be obtained.

**LONDON CARPET WAREHOUSE.—WAUGH and SON,**  
Nos. 3 and 4, GOODGE-STREET (Established 1769), invite the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, &c., to an inspection of their large and splendid Assortment of Brussels, Royal Velvet, Axminster, Saxony, Turkey, and every description of Carpeting, of British and Foreign Manufacture, suitable in design to the present style of decorations and furniture; the Colours and Quality of which can be warranted, being manufactured under their own immediate inspection. The long patronage and experience they have had in every branch of the manufacturing (their Establishment being exclusively for the sale of Carpeting), they can ensure to purchasers Carpets of permanent Colours and Quality at the Lowest Prices.

**SHIRTS and NEW ALBERT CRAVATS.—W. E. WHITE-**  
LOCK, 165, Strand—established 20 years—solicits the attention of Gentlemen to the Shirts he supplies for 6s. 6d. each, including washing. They are made from Mansel's Patent Shirting, with fine linen fronts, collars, and wrists, the very best work, the Corazza and other new styles, and are superior to what are usually sold for 8s. 6d. Also, all linen, 10s. 6d., usual price, 13s. 6d. The measure requisite is the neck, chest, and wrist—tight; one sent as sample to any part of the kingdom free upon receipt of a post-office order for the amount, with 1s. in addition as part payment of carriage. The New Albert Cravats are most fashionable, in rich silk, 4s. 6d., and rich satin, 5s. 6d., both plain black and fancy patterns; also long ones in all shades, 8s. 6d. Sent free per post on receiving the amount, or patterns sent to select from. Outfits supplied for all climates at the lowest wholesale prices.

**CLERICAL, MEDICAL, and GENERAL LIFE AS-**  
SURANCE SOCIETY, 79, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF PROPRIETORS will be held at the Office of the Society, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of MARCH next, at One O'clock precisely, at which Meeting FOUR DIRECTORS will be ELECTED. Any Proprietor desirous of proposing a candidate for the office of Director, must send the name of such candidate to the Secretary, at least fourteen days before the day of meeting. The Ballot will commence at Eleven, and close at Two O'clock.  
GEO. H. PINCKARD,  
Resident Secretary.  
February 10th.  
The income of this Society, which is steadily increasing, now exceeds £100,000 per annum.

**LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED without Springs, Clasps,**  
or Wires, Loose Teeth Fastened, and Filling Decayed Teeth with Mineral Mammoth.—Mons. LE DRAÏ and SON, SURGEON DENTISTS, 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated Mineral Mammoth, applied without pain, heat, or pressure, preventing and curing the Toothache, and rendering the operation of extraction unnecessary. They also fasten loose teeth, whether arising from age, neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums. Incurable, Artificial, or Natural Teeth, of surpassing beauty, to match in colour and shape those left in the mouth, fixed, from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, at the following charges.—A single tooth, 10s.; a set, £5 5s. Arranged on the most approved principles, and restoring perfect articulation and mastication. At home from Ten till Six.—N.B. Removed from 60, Newman-street, to 42, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

(From the "New York Herald" American Paper.)  
DECISION OF THE COURT OF EQUITY OF MASSACHUSETTS.

**TO THE PUBLIC.—An Injunction in the Court of Chan-**  
cery, of Massachusetts, was lately granted against George Roberts, of the "Boston Times" and "Notion" Boston (no way related to Thomas Roberts and Co.), for fraudulently attempting to issue a spurious article of that far-famed and excellent medicine, PARR'S LIFE PILLS. The Chancellor, Judge Story, after ordering the defendant, &c., into court, ruled "that the injunction be made absolute in every point sought for"—"being a severe animadversion on the conduct of the defendant, and we are determined, at any cost, to protect ourselves from the cupidity of dishonest persons, and the public from the danger of a spurious imitation of that medicine."  
Thomas Roberts and Co., of London; and 304, Broadway, corner of Duane-st., New York. In WHITE letters on a RED ground, and attached to every box of the Genuine Medicine. The signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and CO.," is also printed on the direction wrapped round each box. Without this mark of authenticity, they are spurious.  
Sole wholesale by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton and Co., Bow Churchyard, London; Mothershead and Co., Manchester; and J. and R. Rames and Co., Edinburgh; and retained by at least one agent in every town in the United Kingdom, and by all respectable chemists, druggists, and dealers in Patent Medicine. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and family boxes, 11s. each. Full directions are given with each box.

**S. T. VALENTINE'S DAY.**

Two pretty young ladies (so we have heard say)  
Were talking concerning "St. Valentine's Day."  
"I say," said the first, "can you tell me, please,  
We've so many love-letters sent us this season?  
Time was when we'd never a knock at the door,  
But now we have 'valentines' sent by the score?"  
"I have thought," said the other, bestowing a smile—  
"I have thought of the subject a very long while;  
And I really believe, after all's said and done,  
That the credit is due to E. MOSES and SON;  
Whose wonderful Clothing, besides being smart,  
Can kindle a flame in a gentleman's heart.  
I cannot give reasons how this fact can be—  
But such is the case, I assure you," said she.  
"There is something in MOSES'S garments, they say,  
That drives every bachelor notion away.  
Gents. begin to be proud of their own persons thus,  
And then, as a consequence, think about 'us.'"  
"If such," said her friend, "be the MOSES'S dress,  
May I ever ensure unabated success!  
Buy Clothes at the MOSES'S mart of Country and Town,  
May married and single not rest till they've done  
Some favour important for MOSES and SON!"

**READY-MADE.**  
Taglioni, velvet collar and cuffs, ..... £0 9 0  
Lined throughout, from ..... £0 9 0  
Beaver Chesterfield, velvet collar and cuffs, lined throughout, from 0 10 6  
Codringtons, Peltoes, York Wrappers, &c., handsomely trimmed, from ..... 0 15 0  
Warm Winter Trousers, lined, from 0 4 6  
Any pattern Decolins, from ..... 0 9 0  
Double breasted Winter Vests, from ..... 0 8 6  
Dress Coats, edged, &c., from ..... 1 0 0  
Frock do., ..... 1 4 0  
Mourning to any extent can be had at five minutes' notice, at the following prices:  
Men's Suits, Dress Coat, Vest, and Trousers, from ..... £1 16 0  
Boy's do., Jacket, Vest, and Trousers, from ..... 0 18 0  
Any article purchased, or ordered, if not approved of, exchanged, or the money returned.  
CAUTION.—E. MOSES and Son regret being obliged to guard the Public against imposition, as they learn that the unscrupulous and falsehood of being connected with them, or it's the same concern, has been resorted to in many instances, and for obvious reasons, genuine Cheap Clothing, should call or send to 154, Minories, to guard against disappointment, &c.  
Observe.—E. MOSES and SON, Tailors, Wholesale Woollen Drapers and Outfitters, 154, Minories, and 86, Aldgate, City.

**NOTICE.**—All communications respecting the transmission or non-arrival of the paper, must be addressed to the person who supplies the paper, or who receives the subscription.

London: Printed and Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 108, Strand, where all communications for the Editor are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1844.